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41story - Series Special Reports

Relation Between Feed, Livestock, and Food at the National Level





Production Research Report No. 21 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE The people of the United States now eat more meat, milk, and eggs per capita than in 1910, yet less feed is consumed by livestock in producing the per capita supplies of these foods.

The measurement of changes in feed-conversion efficiency is a complex job. This report attempts to show quantitatively the feed consumed by each class of livestock and for each livestock product annually, for nearly half a century, or since 1910. More product per unit of feed results from improvements in livestock, feeds, and management. These improvements flow from the combined research of workers in such fields as agronomy, animal breeding, nutrition, economics, and farm management. Lower feed costs to farmers and a more abundant food supply for consumers are the rewards.

This report supersedes Circular 836, Consumption of Feed by Livestock, 1909-47.

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Consumption of Feed by Livestock, 1909-56

Relation Between Feed, Livestock, and Food at the National Level



By Ralph D. Jennings

Production Research Report No. 21 Agricultural Research Service UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Consumption of Feed by Livestock, 1909-56

Relation Between Feed, Livestock, and Food at the National Level

By Ralph D. Jennings, agricultural economist, Farm Economics Research Division, Agricultural Research Service *

SUMMARY

This report revises and continues the series of data on feed consumption by livestock presented in two earlier reports under the same general title. The estimates represent a continuing balance sheet in which all of the various kinds of feed, including pasture, are balanced against all of the livestock in the United States over a period of nearly 50 years.

Longtime changes include an increase in the percentage of all feed units coming from hay and a decrease in those from pasture. As used in this report, a "feed unit" is the amount of any feed that is equivalent in feeding value to a pound of corn. Commercial byproducts, especially high-protein feeds, occupy a large place in the total feed supply. The formula feed industry has grown increasingly important, especially since World War II. Feed additives play a significant role.

Total live weight production of meat animals and production of livestock products have increased more than animal numbers. The composition of the livestock population has changed, most markedly in the great reduction in horses and mules.

Grain-consuming animal units of livestock increased from 128 million in 1909 to 166 million in 1956. Roughage-consuming animal units of livestock increased somewhat less. In recent years dairy cattle received 30 percent of all feed units, including pasture, consumed by livestock, beef cattle 33 percent, hogs 17 percent, poultry 11 percent, and horses and mules 4 percent. Before 1920 about one-fourth of all feed units went to horses and mules.

<u>Feed inputs per head of livestock have increased over the years,</u> <u>but inputs per unit of livestock production have decr</u>eased. Since 1910, feed consumed per unit of livestock production, excluding horses and mules, has decreased about 20 percent.

Less than half the total feed nutrients consumed by livestock in the United States could be used for human food. Much of the rangeland in the West and farm pastureland elsewhere would be of little value for producing other food products. Roughage-consuming livestock utilize such lands most efficiently.

*Earl F. Hodges, agricultural economist, assisted in completing the manuscript after Mr. Jennings retired in late 1957.

INTRODUCTION AND METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The production of feed and the feeding of livestock make up the principal occupation of many farmers, and it is of at least secondary concern on most farms. A shortage of feed affects consumers because it results in smaller supplies of meat animals and dairy and poultry products, and in prices that are correspondingly higher. The production of feed and food for export is an important segment of our agricultural economy. Therefore, the items that make up the feed supply of our country and the way in which the supply is utilized is of interest and importance to many people.

This report is largely a continuation and revision of the information in Circular 836 (18),¹ published by the Department of Agriculture in 1949, which superseded Circular 670, published in 1943. Some changes in methods and data reported in Circular 836 are included in this report. Larger total estimates of feed consumption by young growing livestock, especially cattle, were used. The estimates used are in line with relationships presented by the Committee on Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council (33). These changes resulted in higher estimates of feed from pasture and grazing than in the earlier study. Also, the total of concentrates fed to hogs and horses and mules from 1910 to 1930 was estimated to be larger and that fed to poultry smaller in this report than in Circular 836. In that period, more of the poultry were in farm flocks rather than commercial enterprises. Apparently, poultry obtained a considerable part of their feed from sources not counted in the feed supply.

The tables that show digestible protein, digestible nutrients, and net energy of feedstuffs were revised in line with those in the 22d edition of Feeds and Feeding (31). Tables were added to show the estimated consumption of the different oilseed meals by, and the estimated protein content of concentrate rations for, different kinds of livestock.

Primary sources of information for the total feed supply were the reports of the Department of Agriculture on annual production of the principal feed crops-corn, oats, barley, sorghum grains, hay, and silage (39)—and on stocks of most of these feeds at quarterly intervals during the year (49). The chief sources of information for numbers of livestock to which the feed was fed and production of livestock and livestock products were reports of the Department of Agriculture on numbers of animals on farms January 1 (45) and reports on liveweight production of meat animals (46) and poultry (41, 42), numbers of eggs (41), pounds of milk (40, 47), and quantity of wool (50), produced annually in this country.

The quantities of feed grains used for seed, food, and industrial uses, and the quantities exported and imported were taken into account in arriving at the total quantity fed.² The quantity of feed fed is calculated for the year beginning October 1. This is the crop year for corn, the principal feed grain. The annual inventory of livestock is reported as of January 1, and this comes within the crop

¹ Italic numbers in parentheses refer to Literature Cited, p. 67. ² Losses by rats and insects and losses from causes such as spoilage or destruction resulting from unfavorable conditions after harvesting of hay and other crops were not deducted; they are included in quantity fed. Little information on these losses is available, and no estimates were made. Variations in these losses from year to year are believed to affect very little the relative comparisons that can be made from the data in this report.

year. Annual production of livestock products is reported by the Department on a calendar-year basis. These figures were recalculated in this report for most products on the October-year basis. Thus, the feed consumed and the livestock that used the feed are compared as nearly as possible for the year beginning October 1.

The comparison between feed and livestock is carried back to the year beginning October 1, 1909. Data on both feed and livestock are not nearly so complete for the years 1909 to 1925 as they are for the years since 1925. Data on production of silage and most byproduct feeds are lacking for the earlier years. Nevertheless, the data appear to be sufficiently complete to provide a longer perspective.

In estimating the quantity of feed consumed by each class of livestock, the writer relied heavily upon the many farm-management studies that have been made of individual farms in different parts of the country. In these studies, which cover the last 46 years, feed fed to different kinds of livestock was often a part of the information Results from many of the studies were reported in the obtained. 1925, 1931, and 1933 Yearbooks of Agriculture (54) and compiled in a Bureau of Agricultural Economics report issued in 1941 (11). Data available from the many feeding experiments that have been carried on by agricultural experiment stations were used also. In addition, the Agricultural Estimates Division (now in the Agricultural Marketing Service and before 1954 in the former Bureau of Agricultural Economics) has obtained and published each year since 1930 information on feed fed to milk cows (48, 38). Special inquiries also were made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on feed fed to horses, mules, and poultry (5, 51). Statistical studies of livestock and marketing relationships by others have been helpful (14). Estimates relating to feed fed to different classes of livestock (except milk cows) are not based on factual data received currently from farmers. Thev are largely estimates made by the author. However, they account for practically all of the feed,3 and for most of the livestock in the United States⁴ during each year. Thus, in effect, they are a kind of trial balance over the 46-year period of the two groups of data in the United States as a whole—feed consumption and livestock numbers and production.

CONSUMPTION OF FEED IN THE UNITED STATES

It is not the purpose here to discuss acreage, yields, production, and stocks of feed grains, commercial byproducts, and hay. These data are presented in the various issues of Agricultural Statistics (53) and in Grain and Feed Statistics (44). Data relating to production and supplies of feeds are given in various Department reports, and the current economic situation with respect to feeds is published by the Agricultural Marketing Service in The Feed Situation (43). Only data relating to feed consumed by livestock are presented here.

Grains

The principal grains fed in order of their importance are corn, oats, barley, sorghum grains, wheat, and rye (table 1). In the years 1951– 56, the quantity of these grains fed averaged about 97 million tons

³ Except pasture, corn stover, waste feeds, and residues.

⁴ Except livestock in cities, and ducks, geese, pigeons, dogs, cats, and game animals on farms.

annually, of which corn, excluding corn in silage, accounted for 68 million tons, or 70 percent; oats 19 million tons, or 20 percent; barley 4 million tons; sorghum grains more than 3 million tons; and wheat and rye about 2.6 million tons. In the year beginning October 1, 1942, 120 million tons of grains, exclusive of corn in silage, were fed. This is the largest quantity on record. It is more than twice the quantity fed in each of the years following the droughts of 1934 and 1936, and it is much above the nearly 95 million tons fed in 1920, 1923, and 1932, which were the highest figures of the 1920's and 1930's. Since World War II, the largest quantity fed was the nearly 104 million tons in 1951-52. The quantity of corn fed in recent years has been about 5 percent less than during World War II, but the quantity of wheat fed has been only a fraction of the wartime figure. A larger than average quantity of wheat was fed during World War II, and this accounts partly for the large total tonnage of grain fed. Corn hybrids, which have higher yields than open-pollinated varieties, were among the reasons for the increased production during and since the Good weather and better tillage methods resulting from greater war. mechanization were contributing factors.

Δ

Corn	in silage ¹	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\ tons\\ 650\\ 780\\ 910\\ 1,170\\ 1,560\\ 1,950\end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 2,340\ 2,730\ 3,250\ 3,536\ 3,536\ 2,00\ 3,536\$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,750\\ 3,625\\ 3,510\\ 3,777\\ 3,169\end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 3,766\ 3,864\ 3,581\ 3,592\ 3,592\ 3,592\ \end{array}$	3, 590 3, 772 3, 997 3, 873 3, 662
All con-	centrates ¹	1,000 tons 89, 750 98, 666 89, 266 89, 245 87, 429 89, 644	$\begin{array}{c} 103,944\\ 87,762\\ 102,583\\ 96,762\\ 96,168\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 104,750\\ 102,275\\ 100,690\\ 105,423\\ 91,631 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 101, 134\\ 97, 577\\ 102, 285\\ 101, 495\\ 99, 401 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 89,974\\ 97,874\\ 105,056\\ 86,025\\ 65,835\\ 65,835\end{array}$
	Total ⁸	1,000 tons 8, 700 8, 900 9, 200 9, 500	$\begin{array}{c} 9,900\\ 9,800\\ 10,300\\ 10,100\\ 10,100\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,800\\ 9,600\\ 10,400\\ 10,700\\ 10,900\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 111,400\\ 111,662\\ 111,577\\ 111,917\\ 112,028 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 399\\ 10, 418\\ 10, 538\\ 10, 648\\ 10, 697\\ \end{array}$
ets	Other 7	1,000 tons			$\begin{array}{c} -2, 433 \\ 2, 557 \\ 2, 516 \\ 2, 586 \end{array}$	2, 533 2, 371 2, 456 2, 454 2, 454
Commercial byproducts	Mill- feeds ⁶	1,000 tons			$\begin{array}{c} -4, 970\\ 5, 120\\ 5, 178\\ 5, 199\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,033\\ 4,449\\ 4,465\\ 4,350\\ 4,502\\ \end{array}$
mmercial	Plant protein 5	1,000 tons			751 - 751 - 751 - 751 - 775	590 615 630 718 718
Co	Animal protein ⁴	1,000 tons			805 848 868 868 876	851 817 880 925 871 871
	Oilseed meals ³	1,000 tons			$\begin{array}{c} 2, 703 \\ 2, 258 \\ 2, 580 \\ 2, 642 \end{array}$	2, 392 2, 166 2, 107 2, 069 2, 152 2, 152
Wheat	and rye ²	1,000 tons			$\begin{array}{c} 1, \ \overline{396} \\ 1, \ 696 \\ 1, \ 902 \\ 3, \ 448 \end{array}$	5, 754 5, 210 3, 636 3, 318 3, 392
Sorghum	grains ²	1,000 tons			$\begin{array}{c} & 2, \\ & 2, \\ & 2, \\ & 2, \\ & 101 \\ & 1, \\ & 360 \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} 960\\ 1,755\\ 1,800\\ 1,464\\ 472\end{matrix}$
	Barley ¹	1,000 tons 3,400 2,900 5,100 4,800 4,800	$ \begin{array}{c} 6, 500\\ 4, 000\\ 5, 200\\ 5, 700 \end{array} $	6, 000 5, 500 6, 100 6, 300 6, 300	5,700 2,978 3,991 5,414 5,416	$\begin{array}{c} 5,512\\ 4,187\\ 1,778\\ 2,116\\ 2,116\\ \end{array}$
	Oats ¹	1,000 tons 14,000 15,900 13,200 18,100 16,100 13,900	$\begin{array}{c} 18,500\\ 15,800\\ 18,600\\ 18,700\\ 15,800\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18,500\\ 15,700\\ 16,500\\ 17,600\\ 19,500\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,300\\ 16,249\\ 15,909\\ 17,867\\ 15,932 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17, 482 \\ 15, 795 \\ 9, 565 \\ 8, 726 \\ \end{array}$
Corn exclud-	ing corn in silage ¹	1,000 tons 64, 050 71, 166 63, 066 71, 845 58, 029 61, 044	$\begin{array}{c} 69,044\\ 58,162\\ 68,483\\ 60,962\\ 64,568 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 70,450\\71,475\\67,990\\70,023\\54,931 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 64,734\\ 63,289\\ 66,850\\ 62,294\\ 61,217\end{array}$	30 48, 867 31 60, 509 32 69, 501 53 59, 252 84 40, 432 See footnotes on p. 7.
Year	begin- ning Oct. 1	1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	$\begin{array}{c} 1915 \\ 1916 \\ 1917 \\ 1918 \\ 1918 \\ 1919 \\ 1919 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1920 \\ 1921 \\ 1922 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1925 \\ 1926 \\ 1927 \\ 1928 \\ 1929 \\ \end{array}$	1930 1931 1932 1933 1934

TABLE 1.—Grain and other concentrates fed to livestock, 1909-56

TABLE 1.-Grain and other concentrates fed to livestock, 1909-56-Continued

Corn	in silage ¹	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\ tons\\ 4,\ 304\\ 3,\ 862\\ 4,\ 7552\\ 4,\ 240\\ 4,\ 360\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,494\\ 4,281\\ 4,458\\ 4,413\\ 4,836\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,788\\ 5,166\\ 5,476\\ 5,748\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,842\\ 5,614\\ 6,666\\ 7,317\\ 8,275\end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} 7, 493 \\ 8, 188 \end{matrix}$
All con-	centrates 1	1,000 tons 87, 917 69, 845 90, 429 92, 897 95, 995	$\begin{array}{c} 101,644\\ 112,649\\ 135,936\\ 132,876\\ 122,456\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 126,147\\ 116,049\\ 104,550\\ 113,184\\ 119,274\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 123,130\\ 125,354\\ 114,002\\ 117,285\\ 116,947\end{array}$	$123,045\\123,240$
	Total ⁸	$1,000\ tons$ 12,038 12,491 12,374 12,994 13,162	$\begin{matrix} 14,408\\ 14,900\\ 16,299\\ 16,702\\ 17,441 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,424\\ 18,224\\ 17,778\\ 18,862\\ 19,613\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,988\ 21,638\ 21,579\ 22,309\ 222,230\ 222,230\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,\ 529\\ 23,\ 085\end{array}$
tts	Other 7	1,000 tons 2, 512 2, 670 2, 616 2, 749 2, 726	2,781 2,584 2,574 2,488 2,697	3, 110 3, 325 3, 296 3, 754 3, 996	$\begin{array}{c} 4, \ 061 \\ 4, \ 324 \\ 5, \ 307 \\ 5, \ 678 \end{array}$	5, 243 5, 100
byproduc	Mill- feeds ⁶	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\ tons\\ 4,\ 827\\ 4,\ 778\\ 4,\ 572\\ 4,\ 886\\ 4,\ 761\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4, \\ 4, \\ 657 \\ 5, 102 \\ 5, 638 \\ 638 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5, \ 051 \\ 6, \ 264 \\ 5, \ 658 \\ 4, \ 968 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,005\\ 5,217\\ 4,983\\ 4,942\\ 4,870\end{array}$	4, 725 4, 794
Commercial byproducts	Plant protein 5	1,000 tons 924 892 820 871 905	$\begin{matrix} 1, 120 \\ 1, 548 \\ 1, 578 \\ 1, 575 \\ 1, 769 \\ 1, 769 \\ \end{matrix}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1, & 395 \\ 1, & 736 \\ 1, & 434 \\ 1, & 433 \\ 1, & 501 \\ 1, & 501 \end{smallmatrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1, 949 \\ 1, 473 \\ 1, 365 \\ 1, 473 \\ 1, 473 \\ 1, 523 \end{matrix}$	$1, 604 \\ 1, 538$
Co	Animal protein ⁴	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\ toms \\ 1,\ 003 \\ 1,\ 0043 \\ 1,\ 043 \\ 1,\ 048 \\ 1,\ 121 \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} 1, & 215 \\ 1, & 172 \\ 1, & 174 \\ 1, & 282 \\ 1, & 125 \\ 1, & 125 \\ \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1, \ 058 \\ 1, \ 062 \\ 1, \ 149 \\ 1, \ 252 \\ 1, \ 281 \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1, & 314 \\ 1, & 494 \\ 1, & 537 \\ 1, & 911 \\ 1, & 638 \\ 1, & 638 \end{matrix}$	$1,779 \\ 1,630$
	Oilseed meals ³	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\ toms\\ 2,\ 772\\ 3,\ 108\\ 3,\ 397\\ 3,\ 440\\ 3,\ 649\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,405\\ 4,639\\ 6,089\\ 6,255\\ 6,212\\ \end{array}$	5, 810 5, 837 6, 241 7, 316 7, 867	$\begin{array}{c} 8, 659\\ 9, 130\\ 8, 916\\ 8, 676\\ 8, 521\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,178\\ 10,023 \end{array}$
Wheat	and rye ²	1,000 tons 3, 870 2, 042 4, 732 4, 244 4, 310	$\begin{array}{c} 2,604\\ 5,922\\ 12,906\\ 14,312\\ 8,792\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7, 546\\ 3, 862\\ 5, 568\\ 3, 234\\ 3, 234\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 168\\ 3, 224\\ 2, 596\\ 2, 624\\ 2, 474\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1, 902 \\ 2, 024 \end{array} $
Sorghum	grains ²	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\ tons\\ 1,\ 560\\ 1,\ 796\\ 1,\ 878\\ 1,\ 407\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 328\\ 3, 099\\ 2, 980\\ 3, 622\\ 3, 622\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 355\\ 2, 110\\ 1, 831\\ 2, 081\\ 1, 787\\ 1, 787\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 960 \\ 3, 213 \\ 2, 157 \\ 3, 468 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4, 464 \\ 4, 870 \end{array}$
	Barley ¹	1,000 tons 3, 713 2, 528 3, 514 4, 081 4, 832	$\begin{array}{c} 5,480\\ 6,256\\ 6,123\\ 6,120\\ 4,441 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,\ 092\\ 2,\ 973\\ 3,\ 210\\ 3,\ 178\\ 3,\ 178\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,454\\ 3,572\\ 3,572\\ 3,083\\ 4,627\\ 4,627\end{array}$	5, 128 4, 652
	Oats 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\ tons\\ 15,\ 302\\ 13,\ 310\\ 16,\ 133\\ 15,\ 210\\ 14,\ 177\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c}18,099\\16,762\\19,624\\17,196\\16,917\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,589\\ 19,270\\ 17,396\\ 19,749\\ 17,851 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,284\\ 19,587\\ 17,939\\ 17,768\\ 19,944 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,130\\ 17,336\end{array}$
Corn exclud-	ing corn in silage ¹	1,000 tons 51, 434 38, 678 51, 798 54, 560 58, 107	$\begin{array}{c} 58,725\\ 65,710\\ 77,004\\ 75,835\\ 71,243\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72, 141 \\ 69, 610 \\ 58, 767 \\ 66, 022 \\ 73, 611 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 72,276\\74,120\\66,648\\68,569\\64,204\end{array}$	$\frac{68}{71}, \frac{892}{273}$
Year	begin- ning Oct. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 1935 \\ 1936 \\ 1936 \\ 1937 \\ 1938 \\ 1938 \\ 1939 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1940 \\ 1941 \\ 1942 \\ 1943 \\ 1944 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1945 \\ 1946 \\ 1947 \\ 1948 \\ 1948 \\ 1949 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1950 \\ 1951 \\ 1952 \\ 1953 \\ 1954 \\ \end{array}$	1955

See footnotes on p. 7.

 tistics if corn in silage and skim milk fed are added to "all concentrates." ^a Before 1926, included with barley. ^a Before 1926, included with barley. ^a Includes cottonsced meal, soybean meal, linseed meal, peanut meal, and copra. ^a Includes tankage, meat scraps, fishmeal, and dried milk products. ^b Includes gluten feed and meal, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grain. ^c Includes what and rice milfeeds. ^c Includes dried and molasses beet pulp, alfalfa meal, molasses, houriny, oat milfeed, screenings, and so on. ^a 2.5 million tons were added to the byproduct feeds given for 1990 to 1919 in the anary 1943 Feed Situation (43) 3 million tons were added for 1926 to the same column of figures. The data for 1926 to date are published in several issues of Grain and Feed Statistics (44). 	
¹ The data for the years before 1926, which are rounded, are much less detailed and probably less accurate than those for the years since 1926. Before 1926, the data for oats are for the crop year instead of the year beginning October 1. For years before year instead of the year beginning October 1. For years before 1926, barley, sorghum grains, wheat, and yre were grouped to- ingulate grains and commercial byproduct feeds whicher fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. Corn silage is considered a such or in mixed or formula feeds. Corn silage is considered a such or in mixed or formula feeds. Corn silage is considered a coughage in this report, and therefore corn in silage is not in- the right-hand column. If corn in silage is added to the corn in charted by States by multiplying the acreage harvested for silage by the average yield of all corn. There are no data on acreage before 1919. The data before 1919 on the tonnage of silage and of corn in silage are estimates much by the writer. "All con- cont in silage are estimates much by the writer. "All con- cont in silage are estimates much by the writer. "All con-	

The only years since 1909 in which the total quantity of grain fed was less than 80 million tons were 1913, 1914, 1916, and 7 years in the 1930's. Especially poor corn crops were produced in 1913, 1924, 1930, 1934, 1936, and 1947. In 1924, the oat crop was large; and in 1930, a large quantity of wheat was fed and the oat and barley crops were large. All of this together partly offset the poor corn crops.

The years in which more than 94 million tons of grain were fed were 1912, 1915, 1920, 1923, 1932, and all years since 1940, except 1947 and 1952. In most of these years, production of corn was high compared with the average. The quantity of grain fed depends largely on the corn crop, although large quantities of oats, barley, or wheat may help to offset a poor corn crop. Before World War II, on the average, less than 125 million bushels of wheat were fed from a crop of 800 million bushels. During the war, wheat crops were larger; shipping space was scarce; wheat was imported for feed; and more wheat was fed. In recent years, although wheat crops in this country have been large, the quantity fed has been below the quantity fed in most prewar years.

Commercial Byproduct Feeds

Commercial byproduct feeds consist of feeds with a relatively high protein content, such as oilseed meals and animal proteins, and those of medium-to-low protein content, such as millfeeds. The chief use of the high-protein feeds is to raise the average protein content of the ration, by mixing them or feeding them with grains or other lowprotein feeds. Oilseed meals consist of cottonseed, soybean, linseed, peanut oil, and copra meal (table 23). Copra is imported.

Currently, the most important of these feeds is soybean meal. During the last 3 years, it made up more than 60 percent of all oil meals fed; just before World War II, it accounted for only a third of the total. Cottonseed meal is next in importance. In the last few years, it has accounted for less than 30 percent of the total, whereas 20 years ago it amounted to two-thirds or more of the total tonnage of oilseed meals. Linseed meal fed in recent years has amounted to around 400,000 to 500,000 tons, of a total of 8.5 to 10.0 million tons of oilseed meals. The total tonnage of oilseed meals fed in recent years was nearly 3 times as large as the tonnage fed 20 years earlier. These feeds are mainly byproducts of the fats and oils industry and of cotton production. They are not produced directly for feed, even though they may be needed to help raise the protein content of livestock rations. Probably more than two-thirds of all oilseed meals fed are fed in formula feeds while a much higher percentage of soybean meal goes into formula feeds (21).

Tankage and meat scraps are byproducts of the rendering and meatpacking industry. They tend to vary in volume with operations in this industry. In recent years, between 1,000,000 and 1,100,000 tons were produced. About 400,000 tons of fishmeal were produced in recent years for animal feed, as well as more than 150,000 tons of dried milk products (skim milk, buttermilk, and whey). Gluten feed and meal, byproducts of the wet milling of corn, are important highprotein feeds. Corn refiners have increased production from 500,000 to 600,000 tons before World War II to more than a million tons in recent years. Production of brewers' dried grains has averaged more than 200,000 tons for several years, while around 250,000 tons of distillers' dried grains have been produced annually in the last several years. Consumption of all high-protein feeds totaled more than 13 million tons in 1956, compared with less than 40 percent as much 20 years earlier.

Wheat millfeeds—byproducts of the flour-milling industry—have totaled between 4 and 5 million tons each year in recent years. The use of alfalfa meal increased greatly during World War II, when production increased to nearly 1,200,000 tons and has held close to that level since. About 400,000 to 500,000 tons of dried beet pulp were produced in recent years.

No official estimates of production of hominy feed, oat millfeed, molasses, and screenings are available. The combined tonnage of these feeds in recent years has been tentatively estimated at 3.5 million tons. Molasses accounted for much of the increase over earlier years. Consumption of commercial byproduct feeds thus totaled more than 23 million tons in 1956–57, compared with about 12 million tons 20 years earlier.

The principal kinds of livestock to which the various byproduct feeds are fed, either in formula feeds or alone, are listed below:

Feed	Principal classes of livestock to which fed
Corn gluten feed and meal	Dairy cattle.
Cottonseed meal and cake	Dairy cattle, beef cattle.
Linseed meal	
Soybean meal	
Peanut meal	
Copra meal	
	coast).
Tankage and meat scraps	Hogs, poultry.
Fishmeal	
Wheat bran	
Wheat middlings	
Hominy feed	
Rye products and rice products	
Oats, barley, and buckwheat products	Do.
Brewers' and distillers' dried grain	Dairy cattle.
Screenings	Do.
Beet pulp	Dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep.
Molasses	
Alfalfa meal	
Soybeans fed whole	
Peanuts	
Cottonseed fed whole	
Cowpeas fed whole	
Velvet beans fed or grazed	
Skim milk fed on farms	
Dried skim milk	Poultry, calves in market-milk areas.

Seeds and Skim Milk

Considerable tonnages of cottonseed, soybeans, cowpeas, velvet beans, peanuts, and other seed crops are fed to or grazed off by livestock, especially in the South (table 24). The tonnage of these feeds was estimated at more than 2 million tons in 1940 but in recent years, it has decreased to 600,000 tons or less. Velvet beans are usually grazed by cattle. Peanuts are usually harvested by turning the hogs in to root them up. Some peanuts, cottonseed, and soybeans are fed after they are harvested. Peanuts and soybeans contain oil. When fed to hogs, they are likely to make soft pork unless they are properly proportioned with other feeds. Skim milk fed as a liquid amounts to the dry equivalent of 1¼ million tons. This is less than the quantity of other animal-protein feeds, but it is still important in the feeding of calves and pigs.

Formula Feeds 5

Very few statistics on the formula-feed industry are available. The industry had its beginnings early in this century, but it did not become important until the 1920's. By 1939, according to the census, 13 million tons of prepared feeds were manufactured. During World War II, there was a tremendous increase in volume. In 1943, an estimated 29 million tons were produced (24).

According to a survey in 1944, about 40 percent of all feed fed to chickens in January was commercial scratch and mash (51).

A recent preliminary report of the Bureau of the Census (52) shows that in 1947, 22.3 million tons of poultry and livestock feed were mixed by feed manufacturers. Of this, poultry feed accounted for 11.7 million tons; dairy feed, 5.3 million tons; and feed for other kinds of livestock, 5.3 million tons. In 1954, 26.8 million tons of poultry and livestock feed were manufactured, of which 15.4 million tons were poultry feed, 4.7 million tons were dairy feed, and 2.3 million tons were hog feed.

Reports by the Agricultural Marketing Service (48, 38) show that in 1956, 28 percent of the total concentrate ration fed to herds belonging to dairy reporters was commercial mixed (formula) dairy feed. In the New England States, most dairy and poultry rations consist of formula feed. The industry has thus attained great importance, especially as a supplier of feeds for poultry. The statistics for feeds given in this report include both the feed fed alone and that in formula and custom-mixed feed.⁶

The feed materials used in the manufacture of formula poultry and dairy feeds probably vary considerably from season to season and in different parts of the country, depending on prices. Data collected from feed manufacturers for 1940 (18, tables 19 to 21) show that wheat and corn made up a high percentage of the commercial scratch feeds. In the West, wheat was more important than corn. In some areas, grain sorghums were important. Grain made up about 45 percent of poultry mashes, starters, and growers, with wheat byproducts ac-counting for 25 percent and high-protein feeds for 20 percent of the tonnage. The percentages of the different feed materials varied considerably in different regions.

According to the 1940 survey, grains made up only about 15 percent of the commercial dairy feeds, wheat millfeeds 15 percent, high-protein feeds 26 percent, and corn byproducts 10 percent. There appeared to be more variation in composition of dairy mixed feed from one region to another than in composition of poultry mashes. There is a large interstate movement in the eastern half of the United States of commercial mixed feeds as well as grains and byproduct feeds (21, 24).

In 1949–50, about 20 percent of all concentrates fed in this country were formula feeds (21). In many States, more than 50 percent of all concentrates were formula feeds. Poultry used 61 percent of all for-mula feeds and dairy cattle 22 percent. There was a large net move-ment of formula feeds out of New York, Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, and Tennessee into the Northeastern and Southeastern States. Formula feeds accounted for the following percentages of the total quantity of selected feeds fed in 1949-50: Corn, 9; oats, 11; barley, 27; sorghum

⁵ Formula feeds are feeds manufactured by mixing several ingredients to a formula. Most formula feeds are registered and have brand names. ⁶ Custom-mixed feed is feed mixed to the order of the farmer. Usually, the farmer supplies a part or all of the grain to be used in the mixture.

grains, 33; animal proteins, 81; cottonseed meal and cake, 28; soybean meal, 86; linseed meal, 61; gluten feed and meal, 87; and molasses, 76. Formula feeds were estimated to make up 47 percent of all concentrates fed to poultry and 27 percent of those fed to dairy cattle in 1949–50.

Hay, Silage, and Other Harvested Roughages

Clover and timothy formerly were the two most important kinds of hay. In recent years, tonnage of alfalfa or alfalfa mixtures has greatly exceeded that of clover and timothy, and it has accounted for about 40 percent of the tonnage of all hay. In 1956, a total of 107.5 million tons of hay was produced, which included more than 61 million tons of alfalfa, 21 million tons of clover and timothy, and 4 million tons of lespedeza. The rest was made up of small grains cut for hay, soybeans, cowpeas, sweet clover, peanuts, and so on. The average protein content of all hay is considerably higher than it was three or four decades ago because of the increase in alfalfa acreage (26), and the fact that alfalfa has more protein than clover-timothy hay.

About 25 percent more hay has been consumed in this country in recent years than was consumed from 1909 to 1919 (table 2). The increase in roughage-consuming livestock numbers has been less than 25 percent and more hay has been fed per head in recent years. In addition to this shift away from grass hays to legumes, greater attention is given to improving the quality of the hay crop by better methods of harvesting and curing. Losses in quality because of delay in harvesting and wet weather are great. Methods of harvesting that permit a shorter time from cutting to storing have been developed. These methods aim to save more of the leaves and green color of the hay. Taking all of these changes into account, there is no doubt that the protein content, as well as the quality of hay fed, has been substantially improved.

More than 100 million tons of hay excluding grass silage are used annually, and hay accounts for about 15 percent of the total supply of feed for all livestock (table 3). Grass silage is a way of storing hay crops with a minimum of loss in feeding value. As more conservation practices are put into effect, it is probable that greater attention will be given to hay and pasture crops and that they will supply an even larger proportion of the feed for livestock than at present.

Silage rose to importance as a feed for livestock from 1900 to 1920. In 1920, about 28 million tons of corn silage was put in silos (table 2). In recent years, more than 50 million tons have been harvested in this way. Most of it is fed to dairy cattle. In the Southern Plains, sorghum silage is an important feed. From 4 to 9 million tons have been produced in recent years. Grass silage is coming into use. No annual estimates are published, but it is believed that around 7 million tons were produced in recent years (4). Silage is consumed without much waste and it furnishes a succulent feed, summer or winter. It is especially useful where weather makes it difficult to cure hay. Usually more nutrients are obtained by ensiling a crop than when the forage is cured as dry fodder. More than $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of wet beet pulp are available as feed annually in sugar-beet areas. The pulp is fed chiefly to cattle and lambs being fattened for market. TABLE 2.—Hay and other harvested forage fed to livestock, 1909-56

Straw ⁸	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\ tons\\24,500\\32,000\\44,000\\23,000\\37,500\\36,500\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,\ 000\\ 31,\ 000\\ 46,\ 000\\ 28,\ 000\end{array}$	29, 000 23, 500 22, 000 23, 500 23, 500	$\begin{array}{c} 22,500\\ 26,500\\ 7,400\\ 15,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30,000\\ 30,000\\ 24,500\\ 34,500\\ 49,000\end{array}$
Sorghum forage 7	1,000 tons	6, 500	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6, 500 6, 500 6, 500 6, 500 6, 500	6, 326 7, 180 8, 071 8, 418 7, 417
Corn stover ⁶	1,000 tons 32,200 34,850 30,500 35,750 27,800 30,250	$\begin{array}{c} 32,900\\ 27,550\\ 32,600\\ 27,150\\ 25,500\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28, 150\\ 26, 000\\ 23, 050\\ 24, 100\\ 18, 450\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,300\\ 19,550\\ 20,100\\ 19,850\\ 18,200\end{array}$	$14,650 \\ 17,600 \\ 19,850 \\ 15,900 \\ 9,050 \\ 9,050 \\ 050 \\ 0$
Grass silage 5	1,000 tons				
Wet beet pulp ⁴	1,000 tons	500	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	$\begin{matrix} 572\\1,\ 112\\1,\ 340\\1,\ 715\\1,\ 198\end{matrix}$
Sorghum silage ³	1,000 tons	1,000	1, 000 1, 000 1, 000 1, 000	1, 000 1, 000 1, 000 1, 000	$1, 458 \\ 775 \\ 1, 345 \\ 1, 791 \\ 2, 244$
Corn silage ²	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\ tons\\5,000\\6,000\\7,000\\12,000\\15,000\\15,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18,000\\ 21,000\\ 23,000\\ 25,000\\ 26,866 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27,996\\ 26,979\\ 27,568\\ 29,874\\ 28,737\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,343\\ 30,493\\ 29,926\\ 30,000\\ 29,335\end{array}$	30, 026 32, 875 32, 073 32, 705 35, 093
Hay 1	1,000 tons 86, 170 76, 184 66, 573 83, 066 79, 022 81, 605	$\begin{array}{c} 91,440\\ 97,230\\ 87,024\\ 82,290\\ 92,177\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 84,\ 617\\ 91,\ 647\\ 93,\ 321\\ 90,\ 080\\ 89,\ 430\\ \end{array}$	82, 360 76, 736 92, 482 89, 327 86, 624	$\begin{array}{c} 76,226\\ 74,228\\ 81,485\\ 78,395\\ 63,110\\ \end{array}$
Year beginning Oct. 1	1909- 1910- 1911 1912- 1913- 1913- 1914-	1915 1916 1917 1918 1918	1920 1921 1922 1923 1923	1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	1930 1931 1932 1933 1933 1934

000000000000000000000000000000000000000		240	$ \begin{array}{c} 730\\550\\560\\400\\\end{array} $	acreage in 1909 to 3 percent in 1955, and that the yield of fodder per acre was equal to the grain. Some additional allowance was made for fodder topped and stripped. See U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bull. 129, table 5 (3). ⁷ AMS official estimate of production beginning 1929. ⁸ Rough estimate by the writer, all years. It was assumed that on the average for the United States each kind of livestock would get approximately the same quantity of dry roughse equivalent per head each year, and straw was used to equalize this quantity.
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TABLE 3.—Percentage of total feed consumed by different kinds of livestock, derived from different sources, averages 1909-55

	Total	$\begin{array}{c} Percent \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array}$		100 100 100 100 100		100 1000 1000 1000
	Pasture	Percent 41.0 38.5 38.2 37.7 36.5		45. 1 41. 8 40. 0 34. 8 34. 8		75. 7 72. 8 66. 5 66. 2 61. 8 61. 8
	Stover and straw	Percent 7.9 5.5 3.2 2.4 2.4		9.75.4.5 4.4.75 8.0 8		10. 11.944 11.44 66 66 66
	Silage and beet pulp	Percent 0.9 2.6 3.3 3.3		0.0.7.0.0 0.0.4.0.0 0.0.4.0.0		0.6 1.5 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1
	Hay	Percent 12. 5 13. 4 13. 4 13. 8 14. 8		$\begin{array}{c} 21. \\ 23. \\ 24. \\ 26. \\ 5\\ 28. \\ 9\end{array}$		5.8 6.9 11.0 14.6
ALL LIVESTOCK	Seeds and skim milk	Percent 1. 9 2. 6 1. 7 1. 1	DAIRY CATTLE	1.20081 1.20081	BEEF CATTLE	0 0
ALL	Commer- cial by- products	Percent 4. 6 6. 0 9. 8 9. 8	DAI	.0.0.7.7. 0.0.4.	BEJ	
	Other grain	Percent 7. 1 8. 4 9. 0 10. 3 8. 9		5.5 6.1 7.7.6 4.7		11111 1111 1111 111 111 111 111 111 11
	Corn	Percent 24. 1 24. 8 22. 4 23. 4 23. 2		6.4 5.9 9.6 10.4		4.75.51 10.9.755 0.0
	Period	$\begin{array}{c} 1909-19\\ 1920-29\\ 1930-39\\ 1940-49\\ 1950-55\\ \end{array}$		1909–19–19–19–19–1920–29–1920–29–1920–29–1920–29–1930–39–1940–49–1920–25–1940–49–1940–1940		$\begin{array}{c} 1909-19\\ 1920-29\\ 1930-39\\ 1940-49\\ 1950-55\\ \end{array}$

100 1000 1000		100 100 100 100		100 100 100 100		100 100 100 100 100
83. 0 81. 1 80. 8 79. 1 77. 5		27. 6 26. 4 31. 0 37. 3 41. 3		\$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		205.20 205.20 205.20
00 4 4 6 0 Cr		12.4 10.9 11.8 9.1 14.2				
0.3 1.0 9 9 9 9 9 9						
9.8 9.8 11.5 12.1	S	$\begin{array}{c} 19.2\\22.3\\24.1\\18.6\\18.6\end{array}$				
	HORSES AND MULES		HOGS	0.00,4,60 0.00,00 0.00,00	POULTRY	4.0001 10100010
0.9 1.1 1.3 1.4 1.9	HORSES	1. 9 1. 6 1. 5 1. 5		10. 3 7. 6 6. 8 10. 1 12. 7	P	$\begin{array}{c} 13.\ 2\\ 16.\ 3\\ 20.\ 3\\ 30.\ 5\end{array}$
2:23 3:02 1:22 1:52		10.7 12.0 9.4 9.8 8.1		9.6 11.8 14.0 18.2 16.0		22. 3 22. 8 29. 1 30. 0 27. 2
3.3.2.1.1 3.0.584		28. 2 26. 8 24. 4 19. 0 16. 3		71. 1 71. 1 67. 8 63. 5 63. 5		51. 4 50. 2 42. 5 39. 6
$\begin{array}{c} 1909-19 \\ 1920-29 \\ 1930-39 \\ 1940-49 \\ 1950-55 \\ \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 1909-19\\ 1920-29\\ 1930-39\\ 1940-49\\ 1950-55\\ \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 1909-19_{-}\\ 1920-29_{-}\\ 1930-39_{-}\\ 1940-49_{-}\\ 1950-55_{-}\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 1909-19\\ 1920-29\\ 1930-39\\ 1940-49\\ 1950-55\\ \end{array}$

SHEEP

Corn stover (shock corn with the ears removed) is probably the most important dry forage other than hay (table 2). There are no official estimates as to how much is produced or fed, but it is of less importance now than it was in the early part of this century when silage was less common.

It is probable that 30 million tons or more were fed annually in that era. Corn stover may be used as a considerable part of the roughage ration for stock cattle, wintering horses, and in limited amounts, for dairy cows or fattening cattle. Sorghum fodder and stover take the place of corn fodder and stover in parts of the Great Plains States and the States adjoining, particularly in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. From 4 to 8 million tons have been produced in recent years. Straw from the small grains is a source of considerable feed (36), especially in times of shortages. Straw can be used in the North to carry cattle or idle horses through the winter. Many livestock in the Great Plains have been pulled through a hard winter with feed from a strawpile. Of all the straws, oat straw makes the best feed. Less straw is harvested now that most grain is harvested with combines. Cottonseed hulls have about the same feed value as oat straw and in the South they are fed to cattle. Recently, corncobs have been found to have considerable value in a ration for fattening cattle.

Pasture and Grazing

Roughage that livestock gather themselves, whether from grass pastures, rangeland, hay meadows, stubblefields, or cornstalks, comes under the heading of pasture and grazing. The importance of this source of feed is often overlooked (22). For the country as a whole, it probably furnishes more than a third of all feed nutrients consumed by all livestock (fig. 1, table 3). The grazing season lasts from about

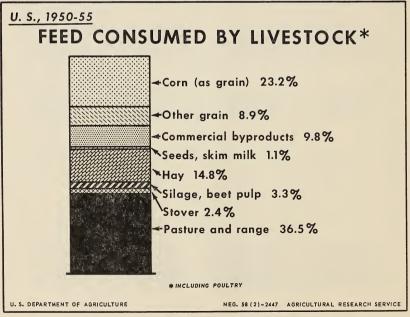


FIGURE 1.

150 days in most of the Northern States to the entire year in parts of the South and Southwest. Condition of pastures varies from time to time during the grazing season and from year to year, depending largely on the rainfall (fig. 2). In the North, the pasture season usually opens around May 1. In May and June, the bluegrass is lush. In July and August, it dries up, but recovers in late September. Usually in May and June, there is more feed from the grass than the livestock can use, but in the late summer there is too little. In spring when the grass is actively growing, the protein content is high, but later in the summer when growth slows down, it is lower.

It is difficult to measure the feed nutrients that an animal gets from a day or a season of grazing. A cow that produces a large quantity of milk probably gets more feed per day from grazing on good pasture than does a low-producing cow or a beef cow of the same weight. The little evidence available suggests that the feed nutrients a fairly good cow gets in a day from fairly good pasture would average the equivalent of about 15 pounds of corn, or 25 pounds of alfalfa hay. High-producing cows on excellent pasture probably exceed this figure by 40 percent or more, but in an average day of pasture for the season, the average milk cow in the United States probably gets the equivalent of only 10 pounds of corn.

Feed from good pasture is usually much cheaper per unit than are harvested feeds, even though the latter yield more per acre. When animals are pastured, savings in labor, seed, and machinery more than offset the difference in yield between pasture and harvested fields. In 1950, the yield of average cropland pasture in several Corn Belt States was estimated at around 1,300 feed units, or 23 bushels of corn (22, table 32). Methods of improving pastures include: (1) Cultivation and reseeding with mixtures of grasses and legumes that give a

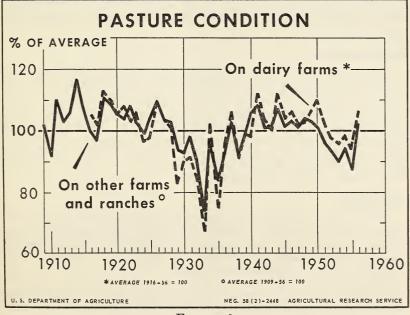


FIGURE 2.

more uniform and continuous growth throughout the season; (2) control of the number of livestock grazed to avoid either undergrazing or overgrazing on any part of the pasture; (3) proper fertilization that will encourage the desired mixture of grasses and legumes and tend to correct deficiencies in soil fertility; and, in addition, proper grazing in the range country includes (4) attention to distribution of water and of salt and the holding and spreading of rainfall by terraces (54, 1948).

The chief measure of improvement is control of the number of livestock that are permitted to graze at a particular time. Feeds obtained from an acre of pasture vary widely. In some parts of the West, as much as 40 to 50 acres of land are used to support 1 cow for the grazing season. In most of the West, it takes 10 to 20 acres of nonirrigated pastureland to support 1 cow. In some of the better pasture areas of the East, such as southwestern Virginia, it takes about 3 acres of permanent pasture per head. On an average, 1 to 2 acres per head for the season are needed for cows on improved permanent and rotation pastures. On the best pastures, less than an acre per head is needed.

Bluegrass, redtop, and white and alsike clover are the principal forage plants on permanent pasture in the North and East. Ladino clover has come into importance in recent years. In the South, Bermuda grass, Dallis and carpet grass, and Johnson grass are the principal grasses. Red clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, and timothy are used for rotation pastures in the North. In the South, small grains furnish much grazing in winter. Winter wheat is grazed by cattle and sheep for several months in winter in western Kansas and adjacent areas. Lespedeza is an important hay, pasture, and soil-improvement plant in a large area that extends from Missouri and Arkansas eastward. In the Northern Plains, crested wheatgrass has been much used to regrass lands previously in cultivation. Many different mature grasses and shrubs make up the permanent vegetation of the western ranges (54, 1948).

Miscellaneous Feeds

In addition to the feeds described, other feeds of some importance should be mentioned, even though figures on consumption of these feeds are not included in this report. Considerable buckwheat is fed to poultry and livestock in New York and some other Northern States. Cull beans and potatoes often are fed to livestock. Garbage is of considerable importance around cities as a feed for hogs. Such byproduct feeds as distillery slop, citrus byproducts, pea-cannery byproducts, and root crops are of local importance, but they also are omitted from consideration in this report.

Feed Additives

Many substances have been added to formula feeds in the last 20 years. Collectively,"these substances, which include antibiotics, hormones, minerals, urea, vitamins, and other growth factors or medications, are called feed additives (29). Quantitative estimates of these materials are not included in this report.

Minerals like calcium and phosphorus salt have been added to feeds for a long time. Traces of other minerals are added for live-stock in areas that are deficient in these minerals.

Urea is a nitrogen compound that can be used to supply indirectly part of the protein needs of cattle, sheep, or goats when price relationships make it profitable to do so (19).

Vitamins were added to prepared feeds as their role in making the animal stronger and more productive became known.

Antibiotics are added to specific feeds largely to reduce or prevent disease in young animals and poultry. They are a comparatively recent development.

Stilbestrol, also a recent arrival, is a hormone that has been used widely in fattening beef cattle. In experiments, it has permitted substantial increases in daily gains and a saving of 10 to 15 percent in feed.

Feed Unit as a Measure of Nutritive Value

Feeds may be substituted for one another when they are similar, and some substitution is possible even when the composition differs widely. Hay may be substituted for grain in the dairy ration. As all feeds do not have the same nutritive value per pound, some common denominator is useful so that the approximate total feed nutrients of several kinds of feed combined can be calculated. The total digestible nutrients in a feed are the common denominator usually used by animal husbandmen when it is necessary to add together feeds that differ as widely as do grain, hay, corn stover, and tankage. The basis of total digestible nutrients tends to put too high a value on hay and other roughage and too low a value on such protein feeds as tankage and cottonseed meal when fed as supplements to grain (22, table 37).

As used in this report, the "feed unit" is the substitution value of feeds for corn, as shown by feeding trials. A pound of corn is taken as the standard. The feed unit value of any other feed is the amount of the feed that is estimated to have the same feeding value as 1 pound of corn. The value varies with the kind of livestock and the extent of substitution.

The feed unit that has been used to a limited extent for many years is a device to convert all kinds of feed to the equivalent of pounds of corn. Although it is more or less arbitrary, it gives a fairly satisfactory basis for combining feeds that differ widely in nutritive value. It gives the protein content of the feed a greater weight than use of either total digestible nutrients or net energy in feeds as a basis for comparison. The total digestible nutrients represent the energy value of feed available for digestion, maintenance, and production of milk or eggs, gain in weight, or work. Net energy values are designed to measure the relative values of feeds for maintenance and productive purposes. They have been determined for a few feeds by experiments with animals and estimated for other feeds by the content of digestible nutrients or chemical composition. Total digestible nutrients and net energy values of the principal feeds as reported by Morrison (31), and as given for poultry in the United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook 1939 (54) and in Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 571 (7), are shown in table 25.

The author's calculations of the values of different feeds compared with corn, based on feeding experiments with different kinds of livestock as reported in the sources mentioned elsewhere, are given in tables 4 to 7 and 26. These comparisons apply when fairly wellbalanced rations are fed. The value of most feeds, especially the highprotein feeds, is not constant in relation to corn. Each feed is usually worth more when it makes up a small rather than a large part of the ration. A pound of soybean meal, for instance, may replace 5 or 6 pounds of corn for hogs or turkeys when the feed contains only a small proportion of soybean meal, but a pound of soybean meal may replace less than a pound of corn if it makes up a considerable part of the ration. This is another application of the law of diminishing returns (12, 13). In the final column of table 26 are given estimates of the average feed-unit values of different feeds for the United States as a whole. The feed-unit values represent average relationships; they would not fit all situations. In parts of the South where cottonseed meal often is fed in greater abundance than is necessary to balance the protein in the ration, it would have a value no greater than its content of total digestible nutrients. This would apply also in parts of the West where alfalfa hay is fed in abundance to some classes of livestock. TABLE 4.—Relative value of feeds for dairy cows with various prices of corn¹

Feed	Relative feeding value per	Unit	Ĕ	quivale	nt price bu	Equivalent prices of other feeds when price per bushel of corn is—	ter feed corn is-	s when	price pe	r
	pound compared with corn ²		\$0.90	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.60
Grains: Oats	Percent 90 105 90 105 105 105 1160 1160 1160 1160 1160 1	Bushel do Cwt do Cwt do Cwt do do do do do do do do do do do do do d	Dollars Dollars 1.01100000000	$\begin{array}{c} D_{0llars} \\ D_{0llars} \\ 1.125 \\ 1.125 \\ 1.179 \\ 1.179 \\ 1.179 \\ 1.161 \\ 1.179 \\ 1.18 \\ 1.161 \\ 1.18 \\ 1.18 \\ 1.161 \\ 1.18 \\ 1.$	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} $	Dollars Dollars Dollars 0.013 1.1.34 1.1.34 1.1.35 2.1.108 1.1.35 3.3.44 1.1.35 3.44 1.1.35 3.3.44 1.1.35 3.3.44 1.1.35 3.44	Dollars Dollars 11, 167 11, 16	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} $	Dollars Dollars Dollars Dollars Dollars 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 2010 201	Dollars Dollars 0.882 0.882 0.882 0.882 0.82 0.258 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.82 0.82 0.82 0.82 0.82 0.82 0.82 0.8

¹ Prices per unit have been adjusted for weight and feeding value. ² When fed in fairly well-balanced rations.

TABLE 5.—Relative value of feeds for fattening beef cattle with various prices of corn

 $\begin{array}{c} 0.78\\ 1.21\\ 1.78\\ 1.52\\ 2.64\end{array}$ 5.43 5.73 5.73 5.73 $\begin{array}{c} 44\\ 87\\ 88\\ 73\\ 73\\ 73\\ 01\\ 01\\ \end{array}$ \$1.60Dollars . 70. 4 Equivalent prices of other feeds when price per \$1.50Dollars $\begin{array}{c} 0.73\\ 1.14\\ 1.66\\ 2.47\\ 2.47\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ 6.2 \\ 6.2 \\ 6.2 \\ 6.2 \\ 7.6 \\$ $\begin{array}{c}
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0.3$ Dollars ന്ന്ന്ന് ંભંભં \$0.90 Dollars 0.44. .681.00 .861.48 $\begin{array}{c} 3.\ 62\\ 2.\ 17\\ 1.\ 61\\ 1.\ 45\\ 2.\ 24\\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\ 2.\ 26\$ ಲು 4 ಲು ಲು Unit ---do----do--do____ -- do-do_--do_--do-----do-----op--do--Bushel_. ----do--do_ -op do. Cwt___ do. $\begin{array}{c} Percent \\ 85 \\ 88 \\ 105 \\ 95 \\ -- \\ 92 \end{array}$ compared $\begin{smallmatrix} 2225 \\ 1135 \\ 85 \\ 90 \\ 15 \\ 1200 \\ 140 \\ 140 \\ 140 \\ 140 \\ 140 \\ 140 \\ 12$ value per with corn $\begin{array}{c}
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 \end{array}$ Relative feeding punod Distillers' dried grain__ Feed Dried beet pulp ... Wet beet pulp --Cottonseed meal Sovbean meal__ Linseed meal___ Gluten meal___ Molasses (cane) Peanut meal Other concentrates: Hominy feed__ Rye_____ Soybeans___ Cottonseed Oats Barley ----Wheat Oilseed meals: Grains:

¹ Prices per unit have been adjusted for weight and feeding value. ² When fed on fairly well-balanced rations. TABLE 6.—Relative value of feeds for hogs with various prices of corn¹

Feed	Relative feeding value per	Unit	E	quivale	nt price bu	ices of other feed bushel of corn is	ter feed corn is-	s when	Equivalent prices of other feeds when price per bushel of corn is—	I
	pound compared with corn ²		\$0.90	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$1.20	\$1.30	\$1.40	\$1.50	\$1.60
Grains: Oats. Barley Wheat Rye.	Percent 90 103 80 90	Busheldododo	Dollars 0.43 .69 .72 1.45	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} Dollars\\ 0.51\\77\\77\\ 1.10\\80\\ 1.61 \end{array}$	Dollars 0.56 1.21 1.21 1.77	Dollars 0.61 1.32 1.32 1.93	Dollars 0.69 1.01 1.43 1.04 2.09	$\begin{array}{c} Dollars\\ 0.72\\ 1.08\\ 1.54\\ 1.12\\ 2.25\\ \end{array}$	Dollars 0. 77 1. 16 1. 66 1. 20 2. 42	Dollars 0. 83 1. 24 1. 76 1. 28 2. 58
Animal-protein feeds: Cottonseed meal Linseed meal Soybean meal Animal-protein feeds: Tankage Meat scraps Fishmeal Fishmeal	150 200 200 250 300 300 300 300	do do do do do do do do	$\begin{array}{c} 2.42\\ 3.22\\ 3.21\\ 4.02\\ 4.83\\ .483\\ .483\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.69\\ 2.58\\ 5.58\\ 5.57\\ 5.37\\ 5.37\\ 5.37\\ 5.37\\ 5.54\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.95\\ 2.95\\ 5.92\\ 5.92\\ 5.92\\ .591\\ .591\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.22\\ 4.30\\ 4.29\\ 5.37\\ 6.44\\ 6.64\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.\ 49\\ 4.\ 65\\ 4.\ 64\\ 5.\ 82\\ 5.\ 82\\ 6.\ 98\\ 0.\ 70\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.76\\ 5.01\\ 5.01\\ 5.00\\ 6.26\\ 6.26\\ 7.52\\ 7.57\\ 7.57\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.03\\ 5.37\\ 5.37\\ 5.36\\ 5.36\\ 6.71\\ 8.06\\ .81\\ .81\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.3\\ 5.5.73\\ 5.73\\ 7.73\\ 8.59\\ 8.59\\ .86\end{array}$
Other concentrates: Gluten meal Wheat middlings Hominy feed Molasses Soybeans Soybeans	$175 \\ 105 \\ 95 \\ 70 \\ 70 \\ 150 \\ 1$	do	$\begin{array}{c} 2.81\\ 1.69\\ 1.53\\ 1.13\\ 1.13\\ 2.42\\ 2.42 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3. \ 13\\ 1. \ 88\\ 1. \ 70\\ 1. \ 25\\ 2. \ 69\\ 2. \ 69\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.45\\ 2.07\\ 1.87\\ 1.38\\ 1.38\\ 2.95\\ 2.95\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.76\\ 2.26\\ 1.50\\ 3.22\\ 3.22\\ 3.22\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.\ 07\\ 2.\ 44\\ 1.\ 63\\ 3.\ 49\\ 3.\ 49 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4. & 38\\ 2. & 63\\ 1. & 75\\ 3. & 76\\ 3. & 76\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.70\\ 2.55\\ 1.88\\ 1.88\\ 1.88\\ 1.88\\ 1.88\\ 2.03\\ 1.88\\ 1.03\\ 1.88\\ 1.03\\ 1.88\\ 1.03\\ 1.88\\ 1.03\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.2 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ 2.0 \\ 3.0 \\ 3.0 \\ 3.0 \\ 1.0 \\$

¹ Prices per unit have been adjusted for weight and feeding value. ² When fed on fairly well-balanced rations. TABLE 7.—Relative value of feeds for poultry with various prices of corn¹

Dollars 0.82 1.10 1.78 2.72 4. 87 4. 72 7. 16 5. 73 4. 30 4. 01 80080 80080 80080 \$1.60Equivalent prices of other feeds when price per \$1.50Dollars $\begin{array}{c} 0.77\\ 1.03\\ 1.66\\ 2.55\end{array}$ $\frac{03}{16}$ $\frac{56}{37}$ 4.4.0.2 4.00 -i ci -i ci \$1.40 Dollars 0. 72 . 96 1. 55 2. 38 $\begin{array}{c} 4. & 26 \\ 4. & 13 \\ 6. & 26 \\ 5. & 01 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 1.75\\ 2.25\\ 1.75\\ 2.51\\ \end{array}$ $51 \\ 51$ bushel of corn is— Dollars 0.67 .89 1.44 2.21 \$1.30 $\begin{array}{c} 3.96\\ 5.82\\ 4.65\\ 65\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 1. \ 63\\ 2. \ 09\\ 2. \ 33\\ 2. \$ $49 \\ 26$ ಗೆಗೆ \$1.20 Dollars 0.62 .83 1.33 2.04 $\begin{array}{c} 1.50\\ 1.93\\ 1.50\\ 2.15\\ \end{array}$ ಣೆ ಣೆ ന്ന് പ് 🕂 \$1.10 Dollars 0. 56 . 76 1. 22 1. 87 $\begin{array}{c}
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 94 \\$ ನನ . ಬೆ.ಬೆ. ಈ ಬೆ \$1.00 Dollars $\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 25\\ 1.\ 61\\ 1.\ 25\\ 1.\ 79\end{array}$ $0.51 \\ ...69 \\ 1.11 \\ 1.70$ 3.042.953.583.5850 રાં ભં \$0.90Dollars 0.46 $\frac{.62}{1.53}$ $1.13 \\ 1.45$ 2.422.2622, 7422, 6632, 223221. 13 1. 61 1 1 1 1 Unit -do-------do-----do---- op--- qo---- qo-do_. - qo-do_. do_. do--- do--Bushel. Cwt__ with corn² 000 compared 90 95 95 $170 \\ 165 \\ 250 \\ 200$ value per 150 Relative feeding punod Percent Wheat middlings---Feed Alfalfa meal_____ Meat scraps .----Peanut meal----Wheat bran_____ Skim milk, dried. Fishmeal_____ Animal-protein feed: Other concentrates: Tankage Soybean meal Wheat____ Soybeans_ Barley ----Sorghum_. **Oilseed meals:** Oats____ Grains:

¹ Prices per unit have been adjusted for weight and feeding value. ³ When fed in fairly well-balanced rations.

Total feed units in the United States from the principal kinds of feeds are given in table 64 and figure 3. In 1956, feed units from grain, excluding silage, amounted to 98 million tons; from commercial byproducts, 32 million tons; from hay, 44 million tons; and from pas-ture, 120 million tons, of a total of 315 million tons. Estimated feed units from pasture were obtained by multiplying the number of each kind of livestock by a factor that represents the feed each animal gets from pasture in an average year. These factors were calculated by estimating the total digestible nutrients required for a year for each kind and class of livestock; deducting the digestible nutrients fed as concentrates, hay, and other harvested forage. The rest was assumed to be the feed coming from pasture. This was done by States for 1949-50 and is reported in Statistical Bulletin 153 (22) issued by the Department. The same rates per head were used each year, except that they were increased when the condition of pastures and ranges as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service was above average and decreased when the condition for the pasture season was below average. The increase or decrease was in the proportion that the condition varied from average. It was assumed that when the condition figure was low, livestock got less feed per head from pasture than in an average year, and when it was high they got more than average. No attempt was made to relate it to acreage of pasture available in the different years. This relationship between acres and pasture for 1949-50 is also given in Statistical Bulletin 153 (22).

Longtime Changes in Feed Consumed

Hay and pasture accounted for about half of the total feed consumed by all livestock in recent years (table 3). In the last 40 years, the percentage coming from pasture has decreased and the percentage from hay has increased. Corn, excluding silage, has accounted for a little less than a fourth of the total feed consumed for four decades. Other grains (oats, barley, sorghum grains, and wheat feed) have maintained about the same position throughout the years. Commercial byproducts occupy a more important place in our feed supply than they did 40 years ago. This is especially true of the oilseed meals and other high-protein feeds. The protein content of all concentrates fed has probably been a little higher in recent years than it was between 1910 and 1920. It has averaged about 10 percent for all concentrates (including seeds and the dry equivalent of skim milk as concentrates) (16).

In 1956, Morrison (31) reported the digestible protein content of No. 3 corn at 6.5 percent compared with 7 percent reported before 1940 (30). This reflects the lower protein content of hybrid varieties. It means that the average corn crop contains 350,000 tons less digestible protein than it did before the war. Some of the other grains have a higher protein content, but more than 900,000 additional tons of soybean meal must be fed to make up for the decrease in protein content of corn.

The protein content of hay has increased (26). Livestock as a whole probably have more protein in their rations than they had 30 or 40 years ago, even after taking into consideration that horses and mules got a higher percentage of the concentrates and hay than they do now and that they require less protein than other classes of livestock.

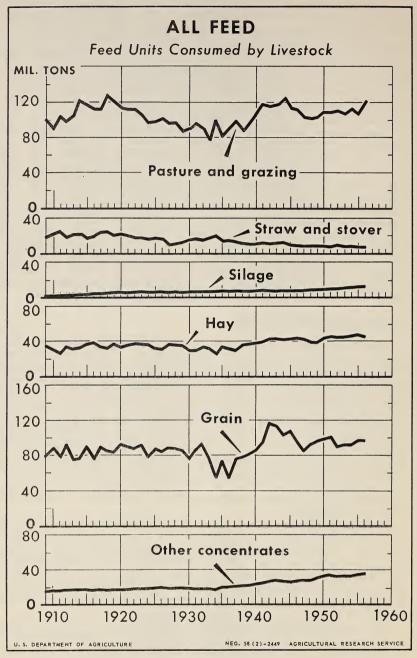


FIGURE 3.

About 25 to 30 percent more hay has been fed in the United States n recent years than was fed from 1909 to 1915, and a much larger percentage of the total is made up of legumes. The tonnages of corn silage and sorghum silage have increased also. No official figures are available as to acreage or tonnage of silage harvested before 1919, but it is thought that in 1910 the tonnage was comparatively small. There are no accurate reports of corn stover fed, but it is still an important source of feed when other feeds are in short supply. Before 1920, straw and stover probably were more than half as important as hay in the feed supply of the country.

The formula-feed industry was comparatively small until World War II, when it expanded quickly. Since the war the industry has probably mixed about a fourth of all concentrates fed to all livestock, not including feed that is custom mixed. It produces most of the feed for broilers, more than half the feed for all poultry, and about a fourth of the concentrates fed to dairy cattle.

In the last 10 to 15 years, as previously discussed, a number of substances known as feed additives have been added to formula feeds. They are an addition to the nutrients and substances carried naturally by the major feed ingredients in the mixture. These additives were discovered and developed by research workers in nutrition, and the feed industry was quick to include them in formula feeds. Results in terms of more product per pound of feed have been especially noticeable in broiler production and more recently in the fattening of beef cattle.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS AND PRODUCTION

Annual estimates of numbers of livestock on farms in the United States on January 1 each year are made by the Agricultural Marketing Service (tables 8 and 9) (45). These are the livestock to which most of the feed discussed previously was fed. Annual production of livestock and livestock products (tables 27 to 29) is the product produced from the feed fed. In 1957, there were in this country about 95 million cattle, of which about 35 million were dairy cattle and 60 million were beef cattle. There were also about 31 million sheep, 52 million hogs, and 393 million chickens on farms January 1. A major change in numbers of livestock over the years has been the steady reduction in numbers of horses and mules since the high point in 1918, when 26.7 million head, or only 13 percent of the number in 1918.

TABLE 8.-Number of cattle and sheep on farms January 1, 1910-57

1,000 head 50, 555 47, 897 44, 652 43, 089 All sheep and lambs $543 \\ 363 \\ 415 \\ 258 \\ 258 \\ 381$ $743 \\ 479 \\ 922 \\ 803 \\ 139 \\ 139$ $513 \\ 010 \\ 886 \\ 664 \\ 875$ 36, 339, 40, 330, 40, 330, 3 8,0,0,4,4,4 8,0,0,0,8 0,0,0,0,1 Sheep and lambs Stock sheep and lambs 46, 939 46, 939 46, 055 42, 972 40, 544 38, 059 $\begin{array}{c}
469\\
719\\
067\\
689\\
481\\
481\\
\end{array}$ $263 \\ 260 \\ 2260 \\ 704 \\ 360 \\ 360$ $\begin{array}{c} 328 \\ 426 \\ 365 \\ 365 \\ 859 \\ 859 \end{array}$ 40,034,034, က်က်က်က်က် အက်က်က်က်က် ທີ່ທີ່ຕໍ່ຕໍ່ດີ 1,000 head 3, 300 4, 500 4, 925 4, 108 5, 030 Sheep and lambs on feed $\begin{array}{c} 074 \\ 644 \\ 348 \\ 569 \\ 900 \end{array}$ $250 \\ 750 \\ 640 \\ 960 \\ 515$ $\begin{array}{c}
415\\
053\\
053\\
2557\\
2206\\
280\\
280\\
\end{array}$ 4.000,000 0,4,0,4,4 1,000 head 58, 993 57, 225 55, 765 56, 592 56, 461 All cattle $\begin{array}{c}
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546 \\
996 \\
996
\end{array}$ $373 \\ 576 \\ 178 \\ 322 \\ 877$ $\begin{array}{c} 849\\ 438\\ 979\\ 040\\ 094\\ 094 \end{array}$ 13,0,1,0 13,0,1,0 13,10,1,0 0.038,00 0.18,00 0.18,00 0.19 1,000 head 31, 143 29, 403 27, 748 28, 512 31, 040 $\begin{array}{c}
 149 \\
 918 \\
 604 \\
 891 \\
 124 \\
 124 \\
 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 34,\ 779\\ 37,\ 686\\ 40,\ 567\\ 42,\ 104\\ 41,\ 149 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 325\\747\\385\\385\\247\\958\\958\end{array}$ All beef cattle 4 520°31 -----1,000 head Other beef cattle³ Beef $\begin{array}{c}111,204\\10,294\\8,926\\8,997\end{array}$ Beef cows $\begin{array}{c} 12,525\\ 12,292\\ 12,182\\ 11,974\\ 11,926\\ \end{array}$ 2 years old and 1,000 head Cattle over Cattle on feed² 1,000 head 1,000 head 8, 400 8, 500 8, 500 8, 500 8, 600 $\begin{array}{c} 9,\,472\\ 9,\,419\\ 9,\,542\\ 9,\,844\\ 10,\,479\end{array}$ $796 \\ 340 \\ 340 \\ 517 \\ 541 \\ 541 \\$ 800 200 400 400 Other dairy cattle¹ **ທິດົດົດົດ**ົ ດົດົດົດົດົ Dairy 1,000 head 19, 450 19, 422 19, 517 19, 580 19, 821 Milk cows $\begin{array}{c} 22, 576\\ 22, 410\\ 22, 251\\ 22, 231\\ 22, 231\\ 22, 440\\ 22, 440\\ \end{array}$ 270752212536545 $\begin{array}{r} 455 \\ 456 \\ 851 \\ 138 \\ 331 \\ 331 \end{array}$ 2 years old and over 22,221,5 -----1 Year 1925---1926---1927---1928---1929---- $1912 \\ 1913 \\ 1914 \\$ 1915 - 1916 - 1916 - 1917 -1918-919 1920. $1922 \\ 1923 \\ 1924 \\$ 910. 1911

51, 565 53, 233 53, 902 53, 002 53, 503	51, 80851, 13650, 84851, 06351, 348	$\begin{array}{c} 52, 107\\ 53, 920\\ 56, 213\\ 55, 150\\ 50, 782 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46, 520\\ 42, 362\\ 37, 498\\ 34, 337\\ 30, 943 \end{array}$	29, 826 30, 633 31, 982 31, 900 31, 356	$\begin{array}{c} 31,\ 582\\ 31,\ 273\\ 30,\ 838\end{array}$	cows, other 1 cattle on 5f cows and
45, 577 47, 720 47, 682 47, 303 48, 244	46, 139 45, 435 45, 251 44, 972 45, 463	46, 266 47, 441 49, 346 48, 196 44, 270	$\begin{array}{c} 39, 609\\ 35, 525\\ 31, 805\\ 29, 486\\ 26, 940\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26, 182\\ 27, 251\\ 27, 944\\ 27, 593\\ 27, 679\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27,\ 137\\ 27,\ 012\\ 26,\ 370\end{array}$	³ Other beef cattle computed by subtracting milk cows, other airy cattle, cattle on feed and beef cows from all cattle on rms January 1. Not available before 1930. ⁴ All beef cattle is the sum of cattle on feed plus beef cows and her beef cattle on farms January 1. ⁵ Preliminary estimates.
$\begin{array}{c} 5, 988 \\ 5, 513 \\ 6, 220 \\ 5, 751 \\ 5, 259 \end{array}$	5, 669 5, 701 5, 597 5, 091 5, 885	$\begin{array}{c} 5,841\\ 6,479\\ 6,867\\ 6,954\\ 6,512\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6, \ 911\\ 6, \ 837\\ 5, \ 693\\ 4, \ 851\\ 4, \ 003\end{array}$	3, 644 3, 382 4, 038 4, 307 4, 277	$\begin{array}{c} 4,445\\ 4,261\\ 4,468\end{array}$	mputed by subtr feed and beef or available before 1 sum of cattle on as January 1.
$\begin{array}{c} 61,003\\ 63,030\\ 65,801\\ 70,280\\ 74,369\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 68,846\\ 67,847\\ 66,098\\ 65,249\\ 66,029\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 68,309\\71,755\\76,025\\81,204\\85,334\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 85, 573\\ 82, 235\\ 80, 554\\ 77, 171\\ 76, 830\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 77, 963\\ 82, 083\\ 88, 072\\ 94, 241\\ 95, 679\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 96,592\\ 96,804\\ 95,166\end{array}$	³ Other beef cattle computed by sub dairy cattle, cattle on feed and beef farms January 1. Not available before ⁴ All beef cattle is the sum of cattle or other beef cattle on farms January 1. ⁵ Preliminary estimates.
$\begin{array}{c} 26,874\\ 27,982\\ 29,322\\ 32,270\\ 35,190\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31, 318\\ 31, 253\\ 30, 119\\ 29, 345\\ 29, 345\\ 29, 270\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30,740\\ 33,200\\ 36,011\\ 39,752\\ 42,816\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 43,439\\ 42,523\\ 41,751\\ 39,938\\ 40,552\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41, \ 515\\ 45, \ 739\\ 51, \ 906\\ 57, \ 361\\ 58, \ 592\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60, 357\\ 61, 223\\ 59, 870\end{array}$	³ Other beef cattle com dairy cattle, cattle on fe farms January 1. Not as ⁴ All beef cattle is the s other beef cattle on farms ⁵ Preliminary estimates
$\begin{array}{c} 14,599\\ 15,148\\ 16,005\\ 17,844\\ 19,622\\ 19,622\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,952\\ 17,003\\ 16,678\\ 15,877\\ 15,980\\ 15,980 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,431\\ 17,769\\ 19,248\\ 21,327\\ 23,280 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,572\\ 21,904\\ 20,941\\ 20,107\\ 20,093\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20, 382\\ 22, 679\\ 26, 082\\ 28, 316\\ 28, 178\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28, 912 \\ 29, 827 \\ 28, 835 \end{array}$	of ^{ga}
$\begin{array}{c} 9, 162 \\ 9, 809 \\ 10, 439 \\ 11, 346 \\ 12, 678 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 151\\ 11, 048\\ 10, 682\\ 10, 132\\ 9, 987\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,676\\ 11,366\\ 12,578\\ 13,980\\ 15,521 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,456\\ 16,408\\ 16,408\\ 16,488\\ 16,010\\ 15,919 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16, 743 \\ 18, 526 \\ 20, 863 \\ 23, 291 \\ 25, 050 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25,659\\ 25,516\\ 24,936\end{array}$	dairy bulls. dairy bulls. ars old and 1920 "other of the milk rest 100,000.
$\begin{array}{c} 3, 113\\ 3, 025\\ 2, 878\\ 2, 890\\ 2, 890\\ \end{array}$	202 3, 202 3, 202 3, 303 303 303 303 303 303 303 303 303 303	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 633 \\ 4, 065 \\ 4, 185 \\ 4, 445 \\ 4, 015 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4, 411 \\ 4, 211 \\ 4, 322 \\ 3, 821 \\ 4, 540 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4, \\ 3, \\ 5, \\ 5, \\ 754 \\ 5, \\ 754 \\ 5, \\ 364 \end{array}$	5, 786 5, 880 6, 099	teifers and heifer calves kept for milk, plus the dairy the bulks were divided into dairy bulls and beef bulls by dhem in the same proportion as milk cows 2 years old and over. Before 1920 "content", was estimated by taking 43.5 percent of the 2 years old and over and rounding to the nearest 100 Cattle on feed January 1 not reported before 1930.
$\begin{array}{c} 11,097\\11,228\\11,583\\12,074\\12,248\\12,248\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,446\\ 11,398\\ 11,398\\ 11,330\\ 11,438\\ 12,159\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12, 629\\ 13, 102\\ 13, 701\\ 14, 314\\ 14, 814\\ 14, 814\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14, 364\\ 13, 191\\ 12, 961\\ 12, 618\\ 12, 618\\ 12, 416\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,595\\ 12,776\\ 13,106\\ 13,331\\ 13,331\\ 13,191\\ 13,191\\ \end{array}$	$12, 773 \\ 12, 368 \\ 12, 268 \\ 12, $	s kept for m o dairy bulls rtion as mill old and ov by taking and rounding
$\begin{array}{c} 23,\ 032\\ 23,\ 820\\ 24,\ 896\\ 25,\ 936\\ 26,\ 931\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26,082\\ 25,196\\ 24,649\\ 24,466\\ 24,600\\ 24,600\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24,940\\ 25,453\\ 26,313\\ 27,138\\ 27,704 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27,770\\ 26,521\\ 25,842\\ 24,615\\ 23,862\\ 23,862\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 23, 568\\ 23, 568\\ 23, 549\\ 23, 549\\ 23, 549\\ 23, 896\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,462\\ 23,213\\ 23,028\\ \end{array}$	heifer calves divided intu same propor ows 2 years ows 2 years a setimated a and over a ed January
1930 1931 1932 1932 1933	1935 1936 1938 1938	1940 1941 1942 1943	1945 1946 1947 1948	1950 1951 1952 1953	1955	¹ Heifers and heifer calves kept for milk, plus the dairy bulls. "All" bulls were divided into dairy bulls and beef bulls by divid- ing them in the same proportion as milk cows 2 years old and over and beef cows 2 years old and over. Before 1920 "other dairy cattle" was estimated by taking 43.5 percent of the milk cows 2 years old and over and rounding to the nearest 100,000. ² Cattle on feed January 1 not reported before 1930.

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		Turkeys ¹		1,000 head											5,541	5, 969 5, 318
10-57		All chickens		Million head 356	382	365 367	379	369	363 391	381	370	415 435	435	438 461	475 449	468 450
uary 1, 19		Hens and pullets	-	Million head 319	$342 \\ 329$	327 328	340	$331 \\ 322$	$326 \\ 351$	341	332	372 390	391	594 415	427 404	420 402
^t arms, Jan	les		Total	1,000 head 24. 211	24,847 25,277	25, 691 26, 178			26,723 26,490			24,018 23,285			20,448 19,744	19, 124 18, 468
oultry on f	Horses and mules	Colts under 2	years	1,000 head 4. 334	4, 546	$\frac{4}{4}, 845$ 4, 931			$\frac{4}{353}$, $\frac{353}{914}$			1, 968	-		1, 328 1, 230	$1, 143 \\ 1, 093$
ules, and p	Hot	2 vears	olď and over	1,000 head 19, 877	20, 301 20, 569	20,846 21,247			22, 370 22, 576			22, 050 21, 578			19, 120 18, 514	$17, 981 \\ 17, 375$
ses and m			Total	1,000 head 48, 072	55, 366 55, 394	53, 747 52, 853	<u> </u>		$62, 931 \\ 64, 326$			69, 304 66, 576	~ ·		61, 873 59, 042	55, 705 54, 835
TABLE 9.—Number of hogs, horses and mules, and poultry on farms, January 1, 1910–57	22	d and over	Other	1,000 head						-		26, 154 26, 599			24,814 22,968	21,380 20,721
Number	Hogs	6 months old and over	Sows and gilts	1,000 head								14, 113			11,048 10,703	9, 640 9, 776
TABLE 9		Under 6	months old	1,000 head								29, 037 27, 880			26,011 25,371	24, 685, 24, 338
		Year		1910	1912	1913	1915	1917	1918	1920	1921	1923 1924	1925	1927	1928	1930

5, 946 6, 852 6, 309	5, 499 5, 731 6, 358 6, 489	$\begin{array}{c} 8,569\\ 7,193\\ 7,485\\ 6,600\\ 7,429\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7, 082\\ 5, 862\\ 3, 959\\ 4, 622\end{array}$	5, 124 5, 037 5, 037 5, 086 4, 956	$\begin{array}{c} 4, \\ 917 \\ 4, \\ 923 \\ 5, 745 \end{array}$
437 445 434	$\begin{array}{c} 390\\ 424\\ 424\\ 390\\ 419\end{array}$	438 423 477 542 582	516 523 467 450 431	457 431 427 398 397	391 383 393
386 391 385	350 353 353 353 376 376	$393 \\ 381 \\ 428 \\ 489 \\ 524 $	474 473 431 431 399	424 399 373 373 371	369 360 371
$\begin{array}{c c}17,812\\17,337\\16,997\end{array}$	$16,683 \\ 16,226 \\ 15,802 \\ 15,245 \\ 15,245 \\ 14,792 \\ 14,792 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,478\\ 14,104\\ 13,655\\ 13,231\\ 12,613\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 950 \\ 11, 109 \\ 10, 129 \\ 9, 279 \\ 8, 498 \end{array}$	7, 781 7, 036 6, 150 5, 403 4, 791	$\begin{array}{c} 4, \\ 3, 928 \\ 3, 558 \\ 3, 558 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 990 \\ 933 \\ 1,013 \end{array}$	$\substack{1,\ 210\\1,\ 387\\1,\ 472\\1,\ 555\\1,\ 519}$	$\begin{matrix} 1,478\\ 1,453\\ 1,309\\ 1,114\\ 945 \end{matrix}$	834 675 675 479 424	366 304 263 237 219	208 200 194
$\begin{array}{c c}16,822\\16,404\\15,984\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,473\\ 14,839\\ 14,330\\ 13,690\\ 13,273\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,000\\ 12,651\\ 12,346\\ 12,117\\ 11,668\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 116\\ 10, 434\\ 9, 578\\ 8, 800\\ 8, 074 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7, 415\\ 6, 732\\ 5, 887\\ 4, 572\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4, \ 101 \\ 3, \ 728 \\ 3, \ 364 \end{array}$
59, 301 62, 127 58, 621	$\begin{array}{c} 39,066\\ 42,975\\ 43,083\\ 44,525\\ 50,012 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 61, 165\\ 54, 353\\ 60, 607\\ 73, 881\\ 83, 741\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 59,373\\ 61,306\\ 56,810\\ 54,590\\ 56,257\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 58,937\\ 62,269\\ 62,117\\ 51,755\\ 45,114 \end{array}$	50, 474 55, 173 52, 207
$\begin{array}{c} 22, 193 \\ 22, 433 \\ 22, 386 \\ 22, 386 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,563\\ 15,237\\ 14,745\\ 15,940\\ 15,441\\ 15,441 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,708\\ 19,460\\ 18,818\\ 22,146\\ 30,579\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,923\\ 21,867\\ 20,534\\ 18,910\\ 17,525\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,985\\ 17,631\\ 18,525\\ 15,049\\ 10,422 \end{array}$	$11,505 \\ 12,554 \\ 10,538$
9, 768 9, 975 8, 654	$\begin{array}{c} 6,078\\ 7,714\\ 7,104\\ 7,560\\ 9,460 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,413\\ 8,565\\ 10,699\\ 13,334\\ 10,825\\ 10,825\end{array}$	9, 229 9, 529 9, 522 9, 681 9, 807	$\begin{array}{c} 10,248\\ 10,452\\ 9,395\\ 7,845\\ 8,420 \end{array}$	9, 063 8, 557 8, 423
$\begin{array}{c} 27,340\\ 29,719\\ 27,581\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,425\\ 20,024\\ 21,234\\ 21,025\\ 25,111\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30,044\\ 26,328\\ 31,090\\ 38,401\\ 42,337\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27,221\\ 30,049\\ 26,754\\ 28,999\\ 28,925 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31, \ 704\\ 34, \ 186\\ 34, \ 197\\ 28, \ 861\\ 26, \ 272\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,906\\ 34,062\\ 33,246\end{array}$
1932 1933 1934	1935 1936 1937 1938	1940 1941 1942 1943	1945 1946 1947 1948	$\begin{array}{c} 1950 \\ 1951 \\ 1952 \\ 1953 \\ 1954 \\ 1954 \\ \end{array}$	1955 1956 1957

¹ Turkeys not reported before 1929.

Animal power has been replaced by tractor power, and horses and mules on farms have been replaced with cattle. At the peak of the cattle cycle in 1918, there were 73 million cattle in the United States. In 1956, the most recent high point, there were 96.8 million cattle, an increase of 23.8 million head. There were 10 million fewer sheep. Thus, it might be said that 24 million head of cattle took the place of 23 million horses and mules and 10 million sheep by 1956. From 1918 to 1956, the number of dairy cattle increased by 15 percent, while the number of beef cattle increased by 45 percent.

Total live-weight production of most kinds of meat animals and production of livestock products have increased more in the last 46 years than has the number of livestock. Production of milk has nearly doubled; the number of eggs produced has more than doubled; from 1918 to 1956, production of cattle increased by about 68 percent, while the number of cattle increased by about 33 percent. Hog production has increased by more than half since 1910. Production of milk per cow and of eggs per hen are much higher than in earlier years. More pigs per sow are raised. Production of commercial broilers and raising of turkeys have become important segments of the poultry industry within the last 20 years.

Production of milk in 1956 was the highest of record. It represented a continuation of the steady upward trend that had persisted over the 46-year period. Production of sheep and wool was upward from 1922 to 1942, but since 1942 it has dropped sharply. In 1950, the number of sheep on farms was the lowest since the keeping of records began in 1867. In the sheep industry, production of meat in recent years has become much more important than has production of wool. In 1910, about 30 pounds of wool were produced for every 100 pounds of sheep and lambs produced, as against 18 pounds or less in recent years. Production of eggs is more than double what it was from 1910 to 1920, and poultry meat is 3 times as large. Much of the increase in production of livestock that has come since 1940 is a direct result of World War II and the good incomes since the war.

Animal Units of Livestock Fed Annually

The numbers of the different kinds of livestock may be combined into grain-consuming animal units on the basis of the average quantity of grain and other concentrates consumed per head (23). Feed requirements of the average milk cow from 1940 to 1945 are taken as one unit. The number of animal units of grain-consuming livestock on farms in 1909 was about 128 million (table 30). It increased to 158 million in 1922, dropped to 131 million during the drought of the 1930's, then increased during World War II to 193 million units. In 1947, the number dropped to 153 million units, and in 1955 it rose to 166 million units.

Livestock numbers may also be combined into roughage-consuming animal units, using the feed obtained by the average milk cow, from hay, silage, pasture, and other roughage as one unit. Animal units of roughage-consuming livestock on farms since 1909 increased from a low point of about 81 million units in 1911 to about 95 million in 1918; decreased to another low point of about 79 million units in 1927; increased to 92 million units in 1933, and were then cut down by the droughts to 82 million in 1938. They then increased to about 97 million units in 1943; in 1948 they were back to 82 million units; and by 1956 they had increased to 94 million units. The year 1956 corresponds approximately with the high points of previous cycles since 1910. The decrease in numbers of horses and mules since 1917 and in numbers of sheep in recent years has been offset by an increase in beef cattle in the last 20 years.

Livestock numbers may also be combined on the basis of all feed used, including grain and roughage. Animal units of grain and roughage-consuming livestock on farms increased from 93 million units in 1909 to about 106 million in 1918, decreased to about 96 million units in 1927, then increased to 106 million units in 1933 when the droughts intervened. A low point of 95 million units was reached in 1937. From that point, they increased to a new high of about 120 million units in 1943. In 1956, they stood at 111 million. Long-time fluctuations in roughage-consuming livestock correspond fairly well with the beef-cattle cycle. Abrupt decreases in the feed supply, such as those caused by the droughts of the 1930's, reduce the numbers of livestock that are dependent upon this particular feed supply.

Animal units are determined from numbers of livestock of different kinds on farms on January 1 and those raised during the year. Livestock production units have been devised in which the feed concentrates required for production of 100 pounds of milk, 1 dozen eggs, 100 pounds of hogs, and so on are used in the calculation (17). The feed used by the average milk cow in 1940-45 is taken as one unit. This unit is a somewhat more accurate device than the animal unit for estimating feed concentrates needed for the United States, but estimates of production are not available for all classes of livestock.

UTILIZATION OF FEED BY LIVESTOCK

Effect of Decline in Number of Horses and Mules on Use of Feed

The number of horses and mules 2 years old and over on January 1, 1957, was 3.4 million, compared with 22.6 million in 1919, the peak year. Substitution of mechanical power for horses and mules means that large quantities of feed that formerly went to feed horses and mules are now used for production of milk, meat, and poultry products. The feed thus diverted probably amounts to about 23 million tons of grain (fig. 4) and 29 million tons of hay, or about 20 percent of all concentrates and 26 percent of all hay fed in 1955–56. There is also a saving in pasture. Before 1920, about a fourth of all feed, including pasture, went to horses and mules, but in 1955 this figure was 3 percent and it is still declining.

The number of horses in cities has also declined during the last 30 years. Probably at least 1 million more tons of grain and 6 million more tons of hay were fed to city horses in 1918 than in 1955.

Other Changes in Feed Utilization

In recent years, dairy cattle got 30 percent of all feed, including pasture, consumed by livestock, beef cattle 33 percent, hogs 17 percent, poultry 11 percent, and horses and mules 4 percent (table 10). Before 1920, 20 to 25 percent of all feed went to horses and mules. Thus, a great shift in quantities of all feed consumed, away from horses and mules to food-producing livestock, has occurred. All classes of livestock, except horses and mules and sheep, now receive a larger share of the total feed supply than they received before 1920. Poultry and beef cattle show the greatest increase.

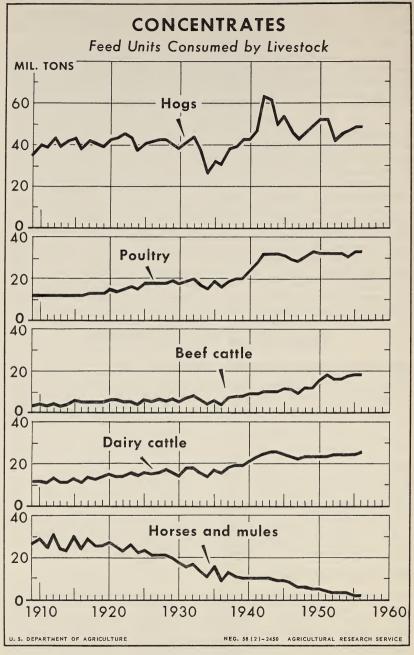


FIGURE 4.

Hogs were fed more than 45 percent of all corn consumed by livestock in recent years, poultry 19 percent, dairy cattle 13 percent, beef cattle 15 percent, and horses and mules only 3 percent. Before 1920, horses and mules got more than a fourth of all corn but today they get only a small percentage. In recent years, horses and mules have consumed less than 10 percent of the oat crop, while dairy cattle, hogs, and poultry each got 20 percent or more. Before 1920, 46 percent of the oats went to horses and mules. When all grain is considered together, hogs consumed more than 40 percent in recent years and poultry about 23 percent. Twenty-seven percent of commercial byproduct feeds go to dairy cattle and about 37 percent to poultry. More than half of all hav has been fed to dairy cattle in recent years, and about 30 percent to beef cattle (fig. 5). Before 1920, horses and mules got a larger percentage of the total than did dairy cattle. More than half the pasture of the country is used to feed beef cattle and about 28 percent of it goes to dairy cattle (fig. 6). Before 1920, horses and mules and sheep together got about 30 percent of the pasture.

In recent years, dairy cattle have received about 35 percent of their feed from pasture, 29 percent from hay, and about 26 percent from grain and commercial byproduct feeds (table 3). The trend has been toward more hay and concentrates and less dependence on pasture. A similar trend is observable for beef cattle. Pasture makes up more than 60 percent of all feed for beef cattle and more than 75 percent for sheep. Corn makes up nearly 65 percent of the feed for hogs and about 40 percent of the feed for poultry. Other grains have increased in importance over the years for both hogs and poultry at the expense of corn. Commercial byproducts have been a much more important source of feed for poultry in the last 10 to 15 years than they were 35 to 40 years ago. Horses probably use less corn and more hay per head in recent years than they used when they did all the work on farms.

TABLE 10.—Percentage of specified feeds consumed by different kinds of livestock, averages 1909-55

			D INOLU.		DI UIGH				
Period	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep and goats	Hogs	Poultry	Horses and mules	Other live- stock	Total	
1909–19 1920–29 1930–39 1940–49 1950–55	$29.4 \\ 30.2$	Percent 23. 5 21. 5 20. 3 24. 2 32. 6	Percent 6. 8 6. 8 8. 3 6. 4 4. 2	Percent 15. 5 16. 3 16. 0 17. 8 16. 5	Percent 4.9 6.9 8.2 10.4 11.0	Percent 24. 5 21. 6 16. 5 9. 7 4. 3	Percent 3. 0 2. 0 1. 3 1. 3 1. 8	Percent 100 100 100 100 100	
		A	LL CONCI	ENTRATI	ES		·		
1909–19 1920–29 1930–39 1940–49 1950–55	$10.8 \\ 13.1 \\ 16.7 \\ 18.0 \\ 18.5$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.\ 3\\ 5.\ 0\\ 6.\ 2\\ 7.\ 9\\ 12.\ 4\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} .9\\ .9\\ 1.2\\ .8\\ .7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 38.\ 4\\ 38.\ 1\\ 37.\ 6\\ 39.\ 0\\ 36.\ 2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12. \ 0 \\ 15. \ 9 \\ 20. \ 0 \\ 24. \ 0 \\ 25. \ 3 \end{array}$	28. 923. 615. 77. 32. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 4.\ 7\\ 3.\ 4\\ 2.\ 6\\ 3.\ 0\\ 4.\ 0\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array} $	
			ALL G	RAIN					
1909–19 1920–29 1930–39 1940–49 1950–55	$\begin{array}{r} 8.5\\ 10.3\\ 12.8\\ 15.6\\ 16.6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.\ 0\\ 4.\ 4\\ 5.\ 9\\ 7.\ 6\\ 11.\ 8\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} .9\\.9\\1.2\\.8\\.7\end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 39.\ 8\\ 40.\ 7\\ 41.\ 6\\ 43.\ 2\\ 41.\ 2\end{array}$	11. 6 15. 0 18. 4 21. 8 22. 8	$\begin{array}{c} 30.\ 7\\ 25.\ 5\\ 17.\ 8\\ 8.\ 3\\ 3.\ 3\end{array}$	4.5 3.2 2.3 2.7 3.6	100 100 100 100 100	
			COI	RN		2			
1909–19 1920–29 1930–39 1940–49 1950–55	$5.8 \\ 7.5 \\ 7.7 \\ 12.3 \\ 13.2$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.\ 0\\ 4.\ 8\\ 7.\ 1\\ 9.\ 3\\ 14.\ 8\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} .5 \\ .3 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ .7 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 45.\ 6\\ 46.\ 9\\ 48.\ 7\\ 48.\ 6\\ 45.\ 7\end{array}$	$10.5 \\ 13.9 \\ 15.4 \\ 18.1 \\ 18.6$	$28. \ 6 \\ 23. \ 3 \\ 17. \ 9 \\ 7. \ 9 \\ 3. \ 0$	$5. 0 \\ 3. 3 \\ 2. 2 \\ 2. 8 \\ 4. 0$	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array} $	
	· · · · ·		OA	TS					
1909–19 1920–29 1930–39 1940–49 1950–55	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.8\\ 18.1\\ 27.3\\ 28.6\\ 29.6 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 3. \ 1 \\ 3. \ 1 \\ 3. \ 1 \\ 4. \ 0 \\ 4. \ 9 \end{array}$	$2.0 \\ 2.3 \\ 1.6 \\ .6 \\ .5$	17. 117. 722. 730. 035. 0	$\begin{array}{c} 12.\ 3\\ 15.\ 0\\ 16.\ 3\\ 19.\ 7\\ 21.\ 3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45.\ 6\\ 40.\ 9\\ 27.\ 0\\ 14.\ 8\\ 5.\ 8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3. \ 1 \\ 2. \ 9 \\ 2. \ 0 \\ 2. \ 3 \\ 2. \ 9 \end{array}$	100 100 100 100 100	
······	COMMERCIAL BYPRODUCTS								
1909–19 1920–29 1930–39 1940–49 1950–55	$\begin{array}{c c} 31. \ 4\\ 35. \ 7\\ 42. \ 4\\ 31. \ 8\\ 27. \ 0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.9\\ 8.4\\ 9.3\\ 14.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	15. 223. 630. 137. 436. 5	$ \begin{array}{c} 13. \\ 8. \\ 1. \\ 7 \\ 1. \\ 1. \\ 1. \\ 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 6.9\\ 5.0\\ 4.4\\ 4.5\\ 5.4 \end{array} $	100 100 100 100 100	
San fantante	Geo feederate and 27								

LL	FEED	INCLUDING	PASTURE
1111	TUTT	Inonopina	TUDIOT

See footnote on p. 37.

TABLE 10.—Percentage of specified feeds consumed by different kinds of livestock, averages 1909-55—Continued

Period	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep and goats	Hogs and poultry	Horses and mules	Other live- stock	Total	
1909–19 1920–29 1930–39 1940–49 1950–55	Percent 27. 7 32. 0 37. 2 39. 0 38. 1	$\begin{array}{r} Percent \\ 35.0 \\ 32.7 \\ 29.4 \\ 36.1 \\ 47.5 \end{array}$	Percent 10. 4 10. 8 13. 1 10. 6 6. 8	Percent 1.5 1.8 1.7 2.1 1.8	Percent 23. 3 21. 6 18. 0 11. 9 5. 6	Percent 2. 1 1. 1 . 6 . 3 . 2	Percent 100 100 100 100 100	
		ALL H	ARVESTED	ROUGHAO	ŧΕ			
1909–19 1920–29 1930–39 1940–49 1950–55	$\begin{array}{c} 34. \ 9 \\ 41. \ 2 \\ 48. \ 4 \\ 54. \ 3 \\ 55. \ 7 \end{array}$	19. 0 17. 9 19. 1 23. 9 33. 8	3. 63. 94. 74. 52. 9		$\begin{array}{c} 36.\ 3\\ 33.\ 9\\ 26.\ 2\\ 16.\ 5\\ 6.\ 9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.\ 2\\ 3.\ 1\\ 1.\ 6\\ .\ 8\\ .\ 7\end{array}$	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	
			НАТ		0			
1909–19 1920–29 1930–39 1940–49 1950–55	$\begin{array}{c} 36.8\\ 43.3\\ 52.7\\ 58.2\\ 58.3 \end{array}$	10. 8 11. 0 11. 2 18. 9 31. 9	$\begin{array}{c} 4.\ 2\\ 4.\ 5\\ 4.\ 9\\ 4.\ 7\\ 3.\ 4\end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 37.\ 6\\ 36.\ 2\\ 28.\ 6\\ 17.\ 1\\ 5.\ 5\end{array}$	$10. \ 6 \\ 5. \ 0 \\ 2. \ 6 \\ 1. \ 1 \\ . \ 9$	$ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 100 $	
PASTURE 1								
1909–19 1920–29 1930–39 1940–49 1950–55	$\begin{array}{c} 24.\ 0\\ 27.\ 1\\ 30.\ 8\\ 31.\ 2\\ 28.\ 1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 43.3 \\ 40.8 \\ 35.3 \\ 42.4 \\ 55.2 \end{array}$	13. 9 14. 5 18. 0 13. 7 9. 0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.5\\ 14.8\\ 13.3\\ 9.5\\ 4.9 \end{array} $		100 100 100 100 100	

ALL ROUGHAGE INCLUDING PASTURE 1

¹ Calculated from feed-unit tables.

Quantities of Different Kinds of Feed Consumed by Each Kind of Livestock

Tables 31 to 44 show how the principal feeds have been distributed among the different classes of livestock by years since 1909. As used in this report, "concentrates" include grain and commercial byproduct feeds. The feeds consumed as formula feeds as well as those fed as individual feeds are included in all statistics in this report. Although corn in silage is included in the total production of corn in the official statistics for the United States, it is not included as a grain or concentrate in this report. It is included in the tonnage of corn silage as a roughage. However, its distribution is shown separately in table 31 for anyone who wishes to use it.

The distribution of feeds shown comprises estimates made by the author.—The quantities shown account for all of each kind of feed fed, as reported in official statistics. If one class of livestock has been

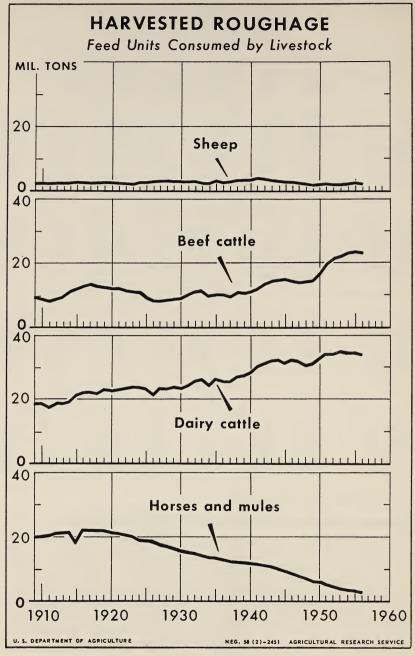


FIGURE 5.

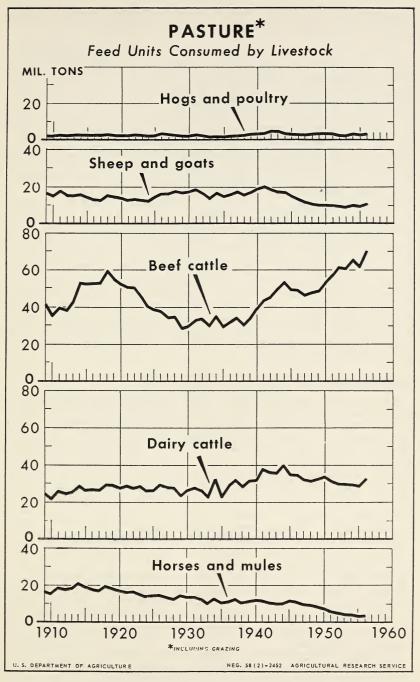


FIGURE 6.

allocated too much feed, some other kind will have less. A large probable error should be allowed for, especially in the more detailed tables.

A word of explanation is needed as to the livestock classifications used. The feed for "dairy cattle" in table 31 and elsewhere in this report includes that for dairy calves and heifers kept for milk and that for dairy bulls as well as the feed for milk cows. Thus, dairy cattle means the whole dairy enterprise, not just the milk cows. Likewise, the feed for "beef cattle" includes that for cattle fattened in feed lots for market, as well as beef cows, young stock, and other stock cattle on both farms and ranches. A similar explanation applies to sheep. Feed for "all poultry" includes that for laying flocks, for raising chickens and commercial broilers, and for raising turkeys. "Other livestock" includes all livestock, pets included, in cities, and ducks, geese, and other minor kinds of livestock on farms.

The principal feeds consumed by the different classes of livestock are given in tables 45 to 77, inclusive. Tables 45 to 63 show feed in tons of grain, hay, and so on, as actually fed while tables 64 to 77 show feeds fed expressed in feed units. Separate estimates for most of the grains and byproduct feeds are given for the broad classes of livestock. The feed includes that fed as mixed feed as well as that fed alone. Separate estimates for seeds, skim milk, hay, silage, and stover are shown for each class of livestock. Feed for dairy cattle is separated into feed for milk cows and other dairy cattle in tables 47 and 48. Feed for beef cattle is separated into feed for grain-fattened cattle and other beef cattle in tables 51 and 52. Feed for poultry is given in three tables; one for hens and pullets, one for chickens raised, and one for broilers and turkeys.

Feeds Consumed per Head or per Unit of Livestock Product

The average yearly feeding rate per head, or feed consumed per unit of livestock product for the United States, is given in table 11 and many of the tables from 45 to 77. Per head rates for dairy cattle show milk cows and other dairy cattle separately. Rates per 100 pounds of milk in table 63 include only the feed for milk cows. There are two rates for beef cattle: (1) Feed fed to all cattle grainfattened in the year, divided by the number on feed January 1, and (2) feed consumed by all other beef cattle, divided by the number on farms January 1. The total number of cattle grain-fattened during the year is now about 70 percent larger than the number reported on feed January 1. This number has increased in the last 10 to 15 years. Feed for all cattle except milk cows was divided by the net liveweight production of cattle and calves to get a rate per 100 pounds of cattle and calves produced (tables 11 and 63). In this calculation, feed for milk cows was omitted, because this is mainly for milk production. Most of the gain in weight and the feed for that gain are accounted for by young dairy cattle. Feed for all sheep and lambs divided by the number of sheep and lambs on farms January 1 is given in table 54. Feed per 100 pounds of sheep and lambs produced is given in table 63.

Feeding rates are given for laying flocks per head of hens and pullets on farms January 1, per head of average number of layers during the year, and per 100 eggs produced, in table 11 and some rates in table 58. Feeding rates for chickens, broilers, and turkeys raised are given per head raised and per 100 pounds raised. Feeding rates for turkeys take into account the feed used by breeding flocks. Feeding rates for horses and mules 2 years old and over are given. Rates for colts under 2 years are not included. Feed for hogs is given per 100 pounds live weight produced, and per hog fed. Both figures include feed for breeding herds.

Less grain is fed to each work animal (fig. 7) and total input of all feed, per head, is probably a little smaller than before 1920, as most of the heavy work is now done with tractors. However, the change is probably not so great as one might expect, as a larger percentage of all work animals are in the South where much work is still done with horses and mules.

The total quantities of feed of different kinds consumed by all livestock expressed in feed units are given in table 64. The total quantities of feed consumed by the principal kinds of livestock are given in table 65. The quantities of feed consumed by the different classes of livestock in feed units for all concentrates, harvested roughage, pasture and grazing, and all roughage are given in tables 66 to 69, inclusive, and in figures 4, 5, and 6. The different kinds of feeds consumed, expressed in feed units for the principal classes of livestock, are shown in tables 70 to 75, and the feed units consumed per head or per unit of production are given in tables 11, 76, and 77.

per unit of production are given in tables 11, 76, and 77. It may be seen that feed input per milk cow has increased over the years but input per 100 pounds of milk has probably decreased around 10 to 12 percent in the last 40 years (fig. 8). Feed input per head of cattle on feed January 1 has increased greatly, but this is because more cattle are put on feed throughout the year than formerly when summer feeding was light. Probably the amount of feed required to put 100 pounds gain on cattle has decreased somewhat. Since 1910–15, the decrease has amounted to about 15 percent. From 1910, when hardly any high-protein feeds were fed, to 1930, the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of hogs decreased decidedly (fig. 8). Since 1930, the decrease has been slight.

The average feed input per hen and pullet in the laying flock in the United States has increased over the years for three reasons: (1) The average weight of hens and pullets has increased by 1 pound since 1925 and probably by 1½ pounds or more since 1910. Theoretically, this would require about 13 pounds more feed per head per year. (2) Egg production per hen has increased by about 75 eggs since 1910. This would require about 11 more pounds of feed per hen. (3) In the last 15 or 20 years, a larger share of the feed consumed by the laying flock comes from commercial supplies and a smaller share comes from salvaged grain, insects, worms, and so on (fig. 9). In 1949, about 30 percent of the hens and pullets were in flocks of less than 100 chickens. In earlier decades, this percentage was larger.

Theoretically, from 20 to 25 more pounds of feed per hen and pullet should be required now than in 1910 (fig. 9). The difference in amount of feed fed as given in tables 58 and 77 is about 40 pounds. Probably on the average, something like 20 to 25 pounds of feed were salvaged in 1910 as compared with perhaps 5 to 10 pounds now. If all the feed were counted, feed consumption per dozen eggs produced has probably decreased by 25 percent since 1910 (fig. 10).

has probably decreased by 25 percent since 1910 (fig. 10). The feed required in raising replacements for the laying flock is greater per head and per 100 pounds than it was 40 years ago. Forty years ago, chickens were smaller at maturity, and a larger share of the feed was salvaged. Before the commercial broiler industry beTABLE 11.—Feed used per head and per unit of product of livestock, 1953-55

1 26.7581 Total *units* 5, 516 105 3, 664 5,968
 3,571
 3,571
 813
 3,136
 3,136
 893 $^{728}_{1,432}$ Feed $\frac{92}{08}$ 56Feeds expressed in feed units³ Feed units Pasture 1. 1 $1, \begin{array}{c} 450 \\ 28 \\ 1, 978 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r}
 579 \\
 576 \\
 77 \\
 77 \\
 2,242 \\
 546 \\
 546 \\
 \end{array}$ $\frac{561}{1,082}$ $1, 918 \\ 1, 974 \\ 24$ $\sim \begin{array}{c} 1,\ 472\\ 872\\ 197\\ 671\\ 671\\ 207\end{array}$ units 2, 399 rough-age 5 $1,602 \\ 1,054$ 1,004112 241 45 vested Har-Feed 25. 6 559 Feed units Concentrates⁴ ${}^{1, \, 667}_{32}_{682}$ $1,270 \\ 224 \\ 490$ 06 55 $\begin{array}{c} 917 \\ 353 \\ 539 \\ 223 \\ 140 \end{array}$ 55 ຕົຕ໌ Other dry $240 \\ 4$ 1, 940380 100 $\begin{array}{c}
40 \\
27 \\
6 \\
606 \\
105 \\
105
\end{array}$ 40 174 rough-Poundsage Pounds 3, 986 76 874 Silage² $\begin{array}{c} 2,200\\ 1,319\\ 300\\ 280\\ 138\\ 138\end{array}$ 40 Feeds as fed 2, 2722, 2744, 23480 013 $\begin{array}{c} 2,\,640\\ 1,\,580\\ 359\\ 1,\,080\\ 354\end{array}$ Pounds 238 469Hay сî Concen-trates¹ y $\begin{array}{c} Pounds \\ 1, 630 \\ 31 \\ 519 \end{array}$ 24. 6 539 2,5432,130485192133337 223 452 $53 \\ 106$ $103 \\ 103$ 54-î Head_____ livestock or production --do-----Unit of Head ---100 eggs-Cwt___ Cwt---Cwt__ Head. Head. Head. Head. Cwt_. Head Cwt_ Head Quantity produced Hens and pullets, average for years.¹⁴ Other dairy cattle Jan. 1⁷-.. Fattened during year⁹. On feed Jan. 1⁸-----Other beef cattle Jan. 1¹⁰ Hens and pullets, Jan. 1¹⁴. Gain in weight____ Grain-fattened cattle: Dairy: Milk cows Jan. 1⁶---Quantity produced ¹². Horses and mules: 2 yrs. old and over Item On farm Jan. 1 Eggs_____Chickens raised: Cattle produced ¹¹ Sheep and lambs: Number___ Hogs produced ¹³ Colts ---Milk_ Chickens: Beef:

10.5 336 549	440 pounds. grain and less e western part ed cattle. 's was divided lycs. und lambs, 18 based on the or about 190 nd pullets on nd pullets on
255	t more i be in th ase in th ase in th cow a sheep i sheep i sheep i thens a then a
	in per h Belt ge and grai except r of cattle veight of ut 160 1 umber of umber of
10.5 - 336 - 88 - 524 -	January 1, and that average gain per head was 440 pounds. Grain-fattened cattle in the Corn Belt get more grain and less hay and put on more gain per head than those in the western part of the country. ¹⁰ All cattle, except dairy cattle and grain-fattened cattle. ¹⁰ All cattle, except dairy cattle and grain-fattened cattle. ¹¹ Quantity of feed for all cattle except milk cows was divided ¹³ With each 100 pounds live weight of sheep and lambs, 18 pounds of wool are produced. ¹³ Includes the feed for breeding herd. ¹⁴ Bggs produced averaged about 160 per hen based on the number of hens and pullets on hand January 1, or about 190 per hen based on the average number of hens and pullets on hand during the year.
	January 1, and that Grain-fattened cattle hay and put on more g any and put on more g of the country. All cattle, except a Quantity of feed f or the net live-weight a With each 100 po pounds of wool are pr a Tieludes the feed a H Eggs produced a number of hens and per hen based on the hand during the year.
	January 1, and Grain-fattened hay and put on of the country. a MI cattle, o by the net live- ¹³ With each ¹³ Fieludes th ¹⁴ Figgs produ- number of hem number of hem hand during th
$\begin{array}{c c} 9.0 \\ \\ \\ 473.5 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ -$	orn. num forage, an 250 pounds pe milk and dair f cattle on fee assumed that 6 an were on fee
Head Cwt Head Cwt	of a pound of c rn stover, sorgh was about 5,5 ulves kept for alves kept for al by number o ttened, it was a d in the year th
Broilers: Number	 Excludes seeds and skim milk. Includes wet beet pulp. A feed unit is the equivalent of a pound of corn. Includes seeds and skim milk. Hay, silage, wet beet pulp, corn stover, sorghum forage, and straw. The average milk production was about 5,250 pounds per ow on farms January 1. The ludes heifers and heifer calves kept for milk and dairy bulls. Quantity of feed fed to all grain-fattened cattle in the United January 1. In calculating the year was divided by number of cattle on feed January 1. In calculating feed per head fattened, it was assumed that 67 percent more cattle were put on feed in the year than were on feed
Ţ	p Jak p c st

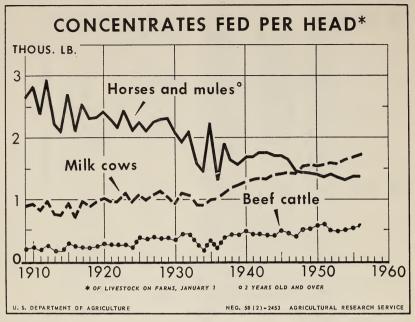


FIGURE 7.

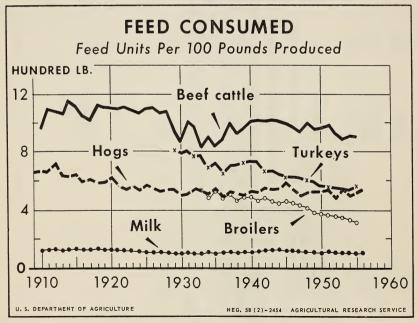


FIGURE 8.

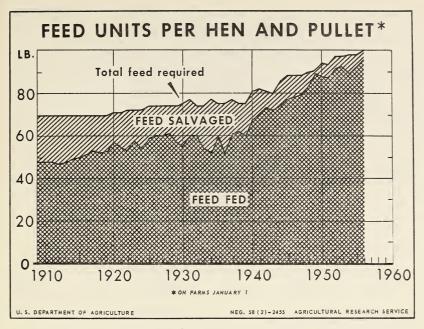


FIGURE 9.

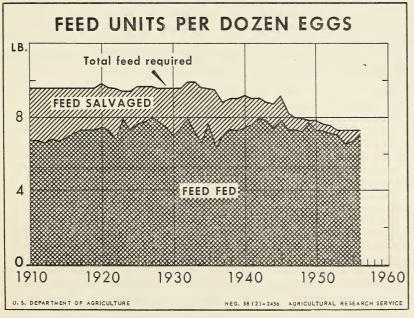


FIGURE 10.

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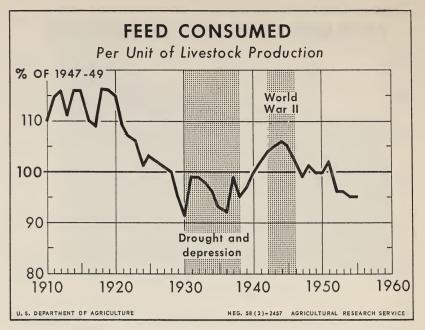


FIGURE 11.

came so important, chickens in farm flocks were raised for meat and a larger proportion may have been sold as fryers. Thus, it is difficult to estimate the change in feed consumed for farm-raised chickens. Feed consumed per 100 pounds of broiler in the last 20 years has shown a substantial downtrend. It is now probably 35 to 40 percent less than in 1935 and is still decreasing (fig. 8). Feed consumed per 100 pounds of turkey produced has decreased somewhat. A part of this decrease probably is due to the introduction of smaller breeds of turkeys in recent years and to the marketing of much of the turkey crop at lighter weights.

The overall decrease in feed consumed per unit of livestock production, excluding horses and mules, since 1910 has probably been at least 20 percent or nearly one-half of 1 percent a year (fig. 11). In periods of favorable livestock prices, such as war periods, feed is used somewhat less efficiently. Apparently, in times of feed shortages, more production is obtained per unit of feed.

Year-to-year changes in quantity of feed fed per head or used to produce a unit of product may be due to several things:

(1) The composition and quality of the rations fed vary with relative prices. During the depression, grain was so cheap in some areas remote from market that farmers could not afford to buy high-protein supplements that would balance the rations, and much more than the usual proportion of unground grain was fed. In the periods of scarcity that followed the droughts, farmers tried to make their grain go as far as possible. Rations were better balanced and waste was reduced to a minimum.

(2) The quantities of hay and grain that must be fed to livestock are affected by the severity of the winter, the length of the pasture season, and the abundance and quality of pasturage available during the pasture season.

(3) The quantity and kind of feed required per pound of live weight as marketed depends partly on the extent to which the animals are fattened. This varies from year to year, depending chiefly on the relative prices of livestock and feed. Light hogs can be produced with less feed per pound than heavy hogs. In some years, more cattle are fed for a long time on grain, than in other years. Some cattle are fattened on pasture with little or no grain. Turkeys sold at 6 months are still growing rapidly and they average only 4 pounds of feed per pound of growth up to that time. But if they are fattened for an additional month, much more feed is required for each pound of weight added. However, the slower growth of livestock during the fattening period does not mean production that is correspondingly less efficient. Fattening increases the dressing percentage, the percentage of the dressed carcass that is edible, and the calories per pound of edible portion if all the fat is used for food.

(4) The quantity of feed required depends on the kind of feed and the kind of livestock. Substituting corn for oats, or substituting alfalfa hay for timothy hay ordinarily reduces the pounds of feed but not the feed units required per unit of output. Substitution of dairybreeding cows for dual-purpose or beef-breeding cattle ordinarily decreases the amount of feed required per 100 pounds of milk, but it may increase the amount required per unit of beef production. As a rule, farmers who keep Leghorn hens use less feed per 100 eggs produced and more feed per 100 pounds of chickens marketed than do farmers who keep heavier breeds. Improved breeding tends to decrease the quantity of feed required per 100 eggs and per 100 pounds of milk. When present conditions are compared with those prevailing 30 to 40 years ago, these changes are important.

(5) Livestock losses increase feed consumption per unit of output. Losses of pigs and lambs in spring storms, loss of hogs from cholera, loss of calves from Bang's disease, heavy mortality of hens, and decreases in production of milk and eggs as a result of diseases all decrease production more than they decrease consumption of feed. In 1955, it was estimated that of 50 million hogs on farms January 1 and 95 million pigs saved, more than 10 million died during the year; these deaths resulted in a total loss of the feed used by the ones that died This does not include the relatively large loss of small pigs that (46).were born alive but were never weaned. Likewise, of 96.6 million cattle on farms January 1, 1955, 1.5 million died, and of 43 million calves born 2.4 million died. Of 31 million sheep and lambs on farms on January 1, 1955, and 20 million lambs saved during the year, a total of 5 million sheep and lambs died. Losses of chickens are still larger. Of 391 million chickens on farms January 1, 1955, an estimated 84 million, or 21 percent, died (41). This does not include losses of young chickens in raising 462 million chickens and 1,092 million broil-Losses in raising young chickens often amount to 10 to 20 perers. cent of the number of baby chicks started.

Thus, livestock losses represent a heavy loss of feed and labor. Some loss is inevitable but there is room for improvement, especially in production of poultry and hogs. Control of disease is probably a major factor in the longtime trend toward increased efficiency of livestock production.

(6) Some apparent irregularities in feed consumption per unit may result from inadequate statistics on such items as: (a) Errors in estimates of feed production or in number and production of livestock. Most of these estimates are based on reports from a small sample of farmers, and it is perhaps remarkable that the balance between apparent feed consumption and livestock numbers is as close as it is from year to year. (b) Variation in quality of feed produced, especially hay; (c) a current measure of the quantity of feed obtained from pasture, corn stover, and such feeds as velvet beans, and peanuts; (d) the number of livestock in towns, villages, and cities whose feed comes out of the total supply; (e) the quantity of feed destroyed by rats, weevils, and spoilage. Most of the feed-consumption statistics are a residual arrived at by taking out of the total disappearance the quantities exported and used for seed, industrial products, and human food. Losses and errors in all of these statistics are reflected in the residual left for feed.

Efficiency in the use of feed (output per unit of input) has increased for most kinds of livestock over the last 30 or 40 years. For livestock that use large quantities of roughage and pasture, the change is obscured because the quantity and quality of inputs cannot be measured accurately. Much of the progress that has been made in output per unit of feed is due to the development of higher producing strains of livestock and poultry. Egg production per hen has increased steadily over the years. A greater proportion of all hens may be of breeds that have high egg-producing characteristics. Also, high-yielding strains within breeds have been developed.

Production of milk per cow is 30 percent greater than it was 30 years ago. Many kinds of feeds, including pasture, are used in production of milk but their feed value cannot be measured accurately. The "average milk cow" is made up of all kinds of cows. Some are high-producing dairy cows; others are beef cows milked for a short time. The increase in proportion of cows of dairy breeding has influenced the rate of milk production per cow. Scientists and breeders have developed strains of livestock that tend to produce larger quantities of eggs, milk, or meat per head, and in shorter periods of time than formerly. Adoption of these strains results in greater efficiency in use of feed because the quantities of feed used for maintenance do not differ much between low- and high-producing animals, and they represent a fixed cost per animal that can be paid for more easily by high-producing animals or birds.

Greater efficiency in production of livestock could be achieved if farmers could segregate and remove the lowest producing animals in their herds and flocks. Frequently, however, the farmer does not know and perhaps cannot readily find out which are the poorest producing animals. Feeding practices also could be greatly improved. More progress was probably made in livestock nutrition in the last 15 to 20 years than in the previous 50 years but many farmers have not yet put it into practice.

Average Rates of Feeding Compared with Above-average Rates Achieved by the Better Farmers

Rates given in this report are averages for all farms and all methods of feeding in the United States. They are not meant to apply to a particular farm, locality, State, or region. Average feeding rates on good farms cannot be determined, because for most kinds of livestock methods of feeding differ in different parts of a State, and one particular method may be the best system for a particular farmer. Rates of feeding vary widely between farms in a given locality, and even on the same farm from year to year. It is probably true that the average efficiency of feeding on well-managed farms is from 10 to 20 percent above the United States average for most kinds of livestock.

SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS IN FEEDING LIVESTOCK

Feed Required for Maintenance and Production

An important principle in livestock feeding is that a considerable quantity of feed nutrients is required to keep an animal from day to day without gain or loss in weight before any feed is available for production of gain in weight, or for milk or eggs. This is called feed for maintenance. For a 900-pound cow producing 15 pounds of 4-percent milk a day (U. S. average), 50 to 60 percent of the feed is required for maintenance and less than 50 percent is available to produce milk. The maintenance is about the same for a 900-pound cow, whether she produces an average of 15 or 30 pounds of milk a day. It is therefore important to have cows with inherent ability for high milk production and to feed them up to that level. Then the maintenance or overhead charge per pound of milk will be less than it would be for cows that produce less.

The importance of increasing the inherent producing ability of dairy herds over the years is shown in table 11. It would take fewer cows and much less feed to produce the milk used in this country if the basic producing ability were higher. Good dairy herds probably produce 100 pounds of milk with 20 to 25 percent less feed than the average cow, and high-producing herds are still more efficient. The milk from many of the average milk cows in the United States is produced mainly for home use or for a minor part of the farm income. Also, many cows that are milked and included in the average are mainly beef-breeding cows and when beef prices are high, these cows may be milked only part of the time.

The same principle holds for other livestock. It is even more important to have high-egg-producing strains of chickens than it is to have high-producing milk cows, as poultry scientists say that about 80 percent of the feed fed to the average hen goes for maintenance (54, 1929, p. 801). Thus, a hen laying 100 eggs a year would need 55 pounds of feed for maintenance and 10 pounds to produce the eggs. A hen laying 200 eggs a year would need 55 pounds for maintenance and 20 pounds for eggs, or a total of 75 pounds. In the latter instance, the feed fed per egg produced is 0.375 pound and in the former instance it is 0.65. Thus, important savings in feed per unit of product are made by improvements in egg-laying ability.

It is especially important to consider that dairy-cow requirements vary greatly during the year (25, p. 4). At time of freshening, a cow giving 12,000 pounds of milk annually takes the equivalent of 42 feed units a day. The same cow when dry requires only 10 feed units. High-producing cows thus require high inputs of feed. For this reason, high-producing cows should be fed grain even when they are on very good pasture. They cannot get enough feed from even the best pastures to produce the milk they are capable of producing. If not given the extra feed, they either reduce their milk output or draw upon their own bodies and lose weight. High-producing milk cows probably get more feed from a day's pasture than do low-producing or dry cows through working either longer or faster. Although excellent pasture does not furnish enough feed for cows of high production, good pasture furnishes enough feed for average cows most of the time. In the North, blue grass pastures that are excellent in May and June commonly dry up in July or August, and dairy cows must be fed grain if they are to maintain milk production.

Diminishing Returns in Feeding Livestock

Another principle of importance to the livestock industry is that the law of diminishing returns applies to feeding animals as well as to other physical and economic phenomena. Table 12 gives data that bring out this principle for several kinds of livestock. If a dairy cow is fed very sparingly above maintenance needs, the amount of milk produced from the additional feed will be larger than average. If the cow is fed heavily and still more feed is added, the amount of milk produced from the additional feed will be smaller than average. For instance, if a cow capable of much greater consumption is fed at an annual rate of 6,000 total digestible nutrients per year, 100 pounds of additional grain or its equivalent in other feed will produce 130 to 140 pounds of milk. But if the cow is fed at the rate of 7,900 total digestible nutrients annually, 100 pounds of additional grain equivalent will produce only about 50 pounds of additional milk.

TABLE 12.—Examples of principle of diminishing returns in feeding different kinds of livestock

Level of feeding grain	When cows are fed unlimited quantity of good hay ¹	When hay fed to cows is limited to 18.5 lbs. daily per 1,000 lbs. live weight ²
1 pound grain to 6 pounds milk 1 pound grain to 4 pounds milk 1 pound grain to 3.5 pounds milk 1 pound grain to 3.0 pounds milk 1 pound grain to 2.5 pounds milk 1 pound grain to 2.0 pounds milk	Additional pounds of milk 97 77 59 52 45 31	Additional pounds of milk 175 160 130 85 55

ADDITIONAL MILK PRODUCED FROM EACH 100 POUNDS OF ADDITIONAL GRAIN AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF GRAIN FEEDING

¹ See Agricultural Situation, February 1949 (28). In this instance, there would be a saving of from 65 to 80 pounds of hay for each additional 100 pounds of grain fed.

² Issued by Bureau of Agricultural Economics. See Agricultural Situation, February 1949 (28).

TABLE 12.—Examples of principle of diminishing returns in feeding different kinds of livestock-Continued

Change in weight	Gain in weight	Feed con- sumed in putting on specified gain ⁴
150 to 200 pounds 200 to 250 pounds 250 to 300 pounds 300 to 340 pounds 5	Pounds 50 50 50 50 5 40	Feed units 233 249 270 236

FEED CONSUMED IN PRODUCING GAIN ON HOGS OF DIFFERENT WEIGHTS 3

TOTAL DIGESTIBLE NUTRIENTS CONSUMED IN PUTTING ON EACH 100 POUNDS OF GAIN IN FATTENING A CHOICE FEEDER STEER FROM 400 TO 1,100 POUNDS⁶

Change in weight	Gain in weight	TDN con- sumed per 100 pounds of gain
400 to 500 pounds	Pounds 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	Pounds 402 435 489 560 655 787 988

FEED CONSUMED BY RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKENS IN MAKING EACH POUND OF GAIN, FROM BABY CHICKS TO 5 POUNDS 7

Change in weight	Gain in weight	Feed con- sumed per pound of gain
Baby chick to 1 pound 1 to 2 pounds 2 to 3 pounds 3 to 4 pounds 4 to 5 pounds	Pounds 1 1 1 1 1 1	Pounds 2.5 3.2 3.9 4.7 6.1

³ U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 894 (1, table 4). ⁴ A feed unit is a pound of corn or its equivalent.

⁵ These changes represent average gains per month. Note the reduced monthly gain at this weight level. ⁶ From U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 900 (34, table 9). ⁷ From U. S. Dept. Agr. Yearbook 1939 (54, table 3, p. 810). See also (8, 10).

The general rule is that heavier feeding pays up to the point at which the cost of the last increase in the ration plus additional costs for labor and other inputs, just equals the value of the additional milk produced. This principle thus is of considerable economic importance.⁷ The pounds of additional milk that will be produced by 100 pounds of additional grain are given in the first part of table 12 for two situations, one in which the cows have all the hay or other good roughage they can eat and the other in which the supply of hay is limited. In the first situation, as the grain is increased less hay is eaten, so that the net increase in total feed is only about 65 pounds of grain equivalent per 100 pounds of additional grain fed. In the second situation, consumption of hay does not decrease with the 100pound increase in the grain ration because the cows are not getting all the roughage they would eat if it were available.

The feeding of other classes of livestock is also subject to the law of diminishing returns, examples of which are given in table 12. In the case of hogs, it is shown that as the weight of the hog increases, larger quantities of feed are consumed per unit of gain but that the increase in consumption of feed is less than is generally recognized. It was found that for the gain in weight between 225 to 250 pounds, 8 percent more feed is consumed per pound of gain than is needed to bring a hog up to 225 pounds, including the feed and gain of the breeding herd, 13 percent more in increasing from 250 to 275 pounds, and 18 percent more in increasing from 275 to 300 pounds. Larger quantities of feed are consumed per additional pound of gain in weight as hogs become heavier. A similar relation is true with fattening chickens so far as feed alone is concerned is 50 to 60 percent full feed, but because it takes much longer this would not be the most profitable practice. Diminishing returns are evident in fattening steers (fig. 5). It takes more than twice as much feed to put 100 pounds gain on a fat steer weighing 1,000 pounds as on one weighing 500 pounds.

With laying hens, evidence is lacking that output per unit of input decreases with heavier feeding (9). However, the principle applies to most classes of livestock. It pays to feed up to the point at which the cost of the last input of feed just equals the return from the additional output of product. This principle is of great importance in agriculture, and it accounts for some of the differences in feeding practices between regions.

Least-Cost Combination of Feeds

In recent years, a new statistical method has been developed that permits the rapid and exact determination of the least-cost combination of feeds that will supply designated nutrients and meet other specifications. The method is called linear programming. Prices of feed ingredients vary from week to week, and it is especially important to the feed manufacturer that he use the combination of those feed ingredients that will give him the lowest cost and yet meet minimum specifications for nutrients and other characteristics such as protein, fat, and fiber content. He must also consider that changing partly or wholly from one feed ingredient to another may change the color or taste of the feed from the usual product and thus may make it less acceptable to his livestock. Also, the proposed change must be such

⁷ See Agricultural Situation for February 1949 (28) for application of principle.

that it will not seriously increase the cost of normal milling operations. The linear programming technique may be used to allow for a wide variety of limitations and yet give a combination of feedstuffs that will result in the lowest cost (12, 13, 15, 27, 35, 37, 55).

The problem of least-cost combination of feeds sometimes is important to the individual farmer. However, usually his feeds are of his own raising or are purchased as complete feeds or supplements. Sometimes he can substitute one feed grain for a more expensive one (tables 4 to 7). If high-protein feeds are at unusually high prices, it may pay to use less than the recommended quantity to produce maximum growth or production (12, 13). However, with ordinary variations in prices, it is doubtful whether it is worthwhile to vary from the recommended levels.

It is probably more important to vary the protein content of the hog or turkey ration with different stages of growth than to vary it with changes in the relative prices of the protein feeds and corn. At least, the protein content should be kept at the optimum rate for growth in the early stages of growth and any reduction because of high prices should be confined to the fattening stage. This is when most of the feed is consumed and the greatest saving in cost is made.

Protein Situation

Beef, pork, lamb, mutton, poultry, eggs, and wool are made up largely of water, protein, fat, and minerals. The edible portion of a good-grade beef carcass is about 16 percent protein and 28 percent fat; a medium-grade hog carcass is about 12 percent protein and 45 percent fat; while the edible portion of a fryer is about 20 percent protein and 11 percent fat. Eggs are 12.8 percent protein and 11.5 percent fat, and milk is 3.5 percent protein and 3.5 percent fat. Thus, protein is an important constituent of the livestock products that we eat. Enormous quantities of protein of plant and animal origin are eaten by livestock to supply the protein in the meat, eggs, and milk used for food in this country. Young growing animals have a larger proportion of protein in relation to fat than have mature animals. As animals are fattened, the amount of protein does not increase as fast as does the amount of fat.

Less protein is still generally fed than is recommended in standards of nutrition, although the situation is much improved as compared with 20 or 30 years ago. High-protein byproduct feeds, such as oilseed meals, tankage and meat scrap, fishmeal, gluten meal, and brewers' and distillers' grains, are used to bring the protein content of the concentrate ration up to the desired amount. These highprotein feeds are not produced primarily for feed; ordinarily they are byproducts of some more important product. In the case of soybeans, however, the meal from a bushel of beans has been worth as much or more than the oil at least part of the time in recent years. About three-fourths of the increase from 4 to 12 million tons in high-protein feeds in the last 25 years has been in soybean meal. Twenty-five years ago high-protein feeds amounted only to 3 or 4 percent of all concentrates fed. Today more than 10 percent of all concentrates fed are high-protein feeds (table 37). The greatest increase has been for poultry and hogs. Poultry now take by far the largest quantity of high-protein feeds (more than a third), followed by dairy cattle, hogs, and beef cattle (table 38).

In the South and Southwest, cottonseed meal is sometimes cheaper than grain and is fed in these areas as a source of energy without regard to the need for protein. Also, cottonseed cake is liked by cattle and sheep growers as a supplement to low-grade pastures, as well as a part of feed-lot rations. Thus, a large tonnage of cottonseed cake and meal is fed to cattle and sheep primarily as an energy feed, probably more than would be necessary because of protein require-ments alone. Cottonseed meal has always been fed largely to cattle and sheep. If it is fed in large quantities to hogs and poultry, there is danger of injury from a substance called gossypol. Nevertheless, a considerable tonnage is probably fed to hogs and poultry. Cottonseed meal is a satisfactory protein supplement for hogs if fed within limits in combination with animal-protein feeds. The writer's estimates of consumption of the high-protein feeds and the different oilmeals by kinds of livestock are shown in tables 36 and 38 to 41. As with other feeds in this report, the total consumption figures are official estimates of the Department, but the distribution between classes of livestock are estimates of the author based upon meager factual evidence. Thus, they are subject to a wide probable error.

The protein content of most livestock and poultry rations may be expressed as the percentage of crude protein in the concentrate ration. The percentages of protein in U. S. average concentrate rations for 7 kinds of livestock and poultry enterprises are given in table 13 for 1937 through 1955. The table reveals some increase in the percentage of protein since 1937 in most enterprises except milk cows. The average protein content of concentrate rations for different kinds of livestock is shown for recent years as follows:

·	Protein content
Livestock	(percent)
Milk cows	13.6
Cattle on feed	11.9
Laying flock	13.5
Farm chickens raised	
Broilers	19.4
Turkeys	18.8
Hogs	11.6
Hogs	11.0

By using assumed desirable protein requirements for the different enterprises, the deficit in protein requirements may be calculated (16, 20). The quantity of protein estimated fed to milk cows and cattle on feed in this report is probably equal to or above average requirements, and it may be assumed that other cattle and sheep have a sufficient supply. Using the National Research Council standards (33), the required percentage of protein for the laying flock should be about 15 percent, chickens raised 17 percent, broilers 20 percent, turkeys 21 percent, and hogs 14 percent.

Assuming that hogs need 14 percent protein in the average ration, the deficit in protein required to balance concentrate rations was about 3.4 million tons of soybean meal in 1955–56 (table 14). If only 13 percent protein is sufficient for hogs, as some persons believe, the deficit is 2.4 million tons of soybean meal (32). In any event, the deficit for hogs appears to be larger than that for poultry. The deficit of 2.4 million tons of soybean meal would be about 40 percent of the 1955 production.

 TABLE 13.—Estimated percentage of crude protein in concentrate ration

 fed to different kinds of livestock, 1937-55

Year beginning Oct. 1	Milk cows	Cattle on feed	Laying flock	Chickens raised	Broilers	Turkeys	Hogs
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c} Percent \\ 14. \ 4 \\ 13. \ 8 \\ 13. \ 7 \\ 13. \ 6 \\ 13. \ 9 \\ 14. \ 1 \\ 14. \ 3 \\ 14. \ 0 \\ 13. \ 8 \\ 14. \ 1 \\ 14. \ 1 \\ 13. \ 7 \\ 13. \ 6 \\ 13. \ 6 \\ 13. \ 4 \\ 13. \ 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} Percent \\ 10. \ 6 \\ 10. \ 7 \\ 10. \ 7 \\ 11. \ 0 \\ 11. \ 0 \\ 11. \ 4 \\ 11. \ 3 \\ 11. \ 4 \\ 11. \ 2 \\ 11. \ 2 \\ 11. \ 2 \\ 11. \ 5 \\ 11. \ 6 \\ 11. \ 7 \\ 11. \ 6 \\ 11. \ 4 \\ 11. \ 6 \\ 12. \ 0 \\ 12. \ 0 \end{array}$	Percent 13. 3 13. 2 13. 2 13. 0 12. 8 12. 8 12. 8 12. 7 12. 8 13. 7 12. 8 13. 5 13. 6 13. 3 13. 7 13. 6	$\begin{array}{c} Percent \\ 13.3 \\ 13.4 \\ 13.3 \\ 13.2 \\ 13.3 \\ 13.2 \\ 13.3 \\ 13.2 \\ 13.3 \\ 13.5 \\ 13.5 \\ 13.6 \\ 14.5 \\ 14.4 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.7 \\ 14.6 \\ 14.9 \\ 14.8 \\ 15.2 \\ 15.2 \\ 15.2 \end{array}$	Percent 19. 2 19. 0 19. 8 19. 6 18. 8 17. 8 18. 4 17. 8 18. 2 18. 5 18. 8 19. 0 19. 0 19. 0 19. 0 19. 8 19. 6 19. 8 19. 8 19. 6 19. 8 19. 6 19. 8 19. 6 19. 9 19. 9 19. 1 19. 3 19. 0 19. 3 19. 8 19. 8 19. 6 19. 9 19. 9 19. 9 19. 9 19. 9 19. 9 19. 9 19. 0 19. 3 19. 8 19. 8 19. 8 19. 9 19. 9 19. 8 19. 9 19. 9 19. 3 19. 8 19. 8 19. 8 19. 9 19. 3 19. 8 19. 8 19. 9 19. 3 19. 8 19. 8 19. 8 19. 9 19. 8 19. 8 19. 8 19. 9 19. 3 19. 8 19. 8 19. 8 19. 8 19. 9 19. 3 19. 8 19. 8	Percent 15. 3 15. 4 15. 6 15. 9 15. 8 17. 0 17. 3 17. 1 * 16. 9 17. 3 18. 4 18. 2 18. 7 18. 6 18. 8 18. 7 18. 6 19. 3 18. 4	$\begin{array}{c} Percent \\ 10.8 \\ 10.8 \\ 10.9 \\ 11.1 \\ 11.0 \\ 11.4 \\ 11.3 \\ 11.1 \\ 10.9 \\ 11.0 \\ 11.2 \\ 11.2 \\ 11.2 \\ 11.0 \\ 11.4 \\ 11.4 \\ 11.4 \\ 11.8 \\ 11.7 \\ 11.6 \\ 11.4 \end{array}$

Additional protein for hogs and poultry can be supplied by providing part of the needs for cattle and sheep through better hay and pasture and greater use of urea. This process is going on as more alfalfa hay and grass silage are fed. It is estimated that 70,000 tons of urea were fed in 1955. This quantity of urea should replace the equivalent of more than 400,000 tons of soybean meal for cattle and sheep.

						Deficier	ncy in—
Kind of livestock	Concen- trates fed	Prote	in fed	Protein	required	Protein	Soybean meal equiv- alent ²
	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	Percent	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Laying flock_ Chickens	16,350	13.5	13. 5 2, 207 15. 0 2, 452		245		
raised	5,900	15.1	891	17.0	1,003	112	
Broilers	5,850	19.4	1,135	20.0	1, 170	35	
Turkeys	3,095	18.8	582	21.0	650	68	
Hogs	44,068	11.6	5, 112	14.0	6,170	1,058	
	Deficien	cy using	14 percen	t protein	required		
	for ho					1, 518	3, 373
			13 percent	t protein	required		
	for ho	gs				1, 077	2, 393

TABLE 14.—Deficiency in soybean meal, 1955-56¹

¹ It was assumed that dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, and horses and mules now get sufficient protein.

² 45-percent protein.

Efficiency of Livestock in Producing Human Food

Except for horses and mules, livestock convert feed crops into human food. Many kinds of feed materials are converted into food. Some of these, the feed grains, for example, can be used directly as human food, but about two-thirds of the feed used by livestock is not fit for human consumption. In this category are hay, corn stover, pasture, millfeeds, and some other feeds that are converted into meat, eggs, and milk. Much of the protein and energy in the human diet is supplied by livestock products.

The various kinds of livestock in this country differ in their ability to convert feed materials into human food. To measure this difference, the different kinds of feeds fed to each kind of livestock were converted into feed units. The feed units used in producing 100 pounds of live weight, and those used in producing the product (meat, milk, and eggs) as bought by the consumer were calculated. In table 15, feed is shown in three ways: (1) All feed, including pasture; (2) all feed, excluding pasture; and (3) grain and concentrates only. The second category is shown because it represents harvested feeds upon which much labor is applied. Cattle and sheep get a high percentage of their feed from pasture. When pasture is disregarded, the feed used to produce a pound of meat or eggs as bought at retail does not differ greatly for the different kinds of livestock. In considering the data for sheep and lambs, it should be remembered that for each 100 pounds live weight produced, about 18 pounds of wool is produced. Based on market values, it could probably be said that about 30 percent of the feed shown in the table goes into wool and 70 percent into food.

TABLE 15.—Feed units consumed in producing livestock and livestock products, United States average, 1953–55¹

Item	All feed including pasture	All feed excluding pasture	Grain and other concen- trates
Hogs Cattle and calves ² Sheep and lambs ³ Chickens, farm-raised Commercial broilers Turkeys	Feed units 514 893 1, 432 581 336 549	Feed units 490 357 350 557 336 524	Feed units 490 152 109 557 336 524

CONSUMED IN PRODUCING 100 POUNDS NET LIVE WEIGHT

¹ A feed unit is a pound of corn or its equivalent in other feed.

² Feed consumed by all cattle, except milk cows, divided by the net live-weight production of cattle and calves.

³ Feed consumed by all sheep and lambs divided by the net live-weight production. For each 100 pounds live-weight production, about 18 pounds of wool was produced.

TABLE 15.—Feed units consumed in producing livestock and livestock products, United States average, 1953-55—Continued

Item	All feed including pasture	All feed excluding pasture	Grain and other concen- trates
Pork and lard Beef and veal Lamb and mutton Chickens, farm-raised Commercial broilers Turkeys	Feed units 725 1, 827 2, 967 818 496 740	Feed units 690 724 731 784 496 706	Feed units 690 303 226 784 496 706

CONSUMED IN PRODUCING 100 POUNDS MEAT AND FAT, BONE INCLUDED

CONSUMED IN PRODUCING 100 POUNDS MEAT AND FAT, BONE EXCLUDED

Pork and lard Beef and veal Lamb and mutton Chickens, farm-raised		778 815 953 1, 023	$778 \\ 342 \\ 295 \\ 1,023 \\ 1,021$
Chickens, farm-raised Commercial broilers Turkeys	631	$1,023 \\ 631 \\ 855$	$1,023 \\ 631 \\ 855$

CONSUMED IN PRODUCING 100 POUNDS OF MILK AND EGGS

⁴ Feed for milk cows divided by milk produced. Feed for young stock not included.

The feed units used to produce energy and protein are given in table 16. Thus, in production of energy, hogs are more efficient than other kinds of livestock and in production of protein, milk cows are first. These are overall figures for each class of livestock. They indicate, in a general way only, where emphasis should be put when it is necessary to convert unusually large quantities of grain into livestock products, as was done in World War II. Each kind of livestock can use to best advantage some of the basic resources of land, labor, and capital. Cattle and sheep use millions of acres of pasture and millions of tons of forage that would not otherwise be converted into food.

The question often is asked, "How much meat, milk, and eggs does one get from 100 pounds of corn or its equivalent in other feed fed to different kinds of livestock?" Table 17 gives this information for different commercial livestock enterprises. These rates are thought to be about average for enterprises that are the main or an important part of the farm business. Rates on individual farms would vary greatly from these, depending on type of production, quality of livestock, management, and so on.

TABLE 16.—Feed units consumed in producing energy and protein in different livestock products, United States average, 1953-55¹

All feed All feed Grain and Item including excluding concenpasture pasture trates only Feed units Feed units Feed units Pork and lard_____ 324 309 309 Beef and veal_____ Lamb and mutton ²_____ Chickens, farm-raised_____ 1, 452 576 2412, 370 584181 1, 212 1, 162 1, 162 Commercial broilers 781 781 781 Turkeys_____ 748 714 714 261Milk 355 108 Eggs 703 691 691

CONSUMED PER 100,000 CALORIES OF FOOD ENERGY PRODUCED IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

CONSUMED PER POUND OF PROTEIN PRODUCED IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

Pork and lard Beef and veal Lamb and mutton ² Chickens, farm-raised Commercial broilers	$90 \\ 51 \\ 58 \\ 51 \\ 33$	90 21 18 51 33
Turkeys Milk Eggs	$\begin{array}{c} 42\\ 23\\ 39\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 42\\10\\39\end{array}$

¹ A feed unit is a pound of corn or its equivalent in other feed.

² All of the feed for sheep and lambs was charged against food, although probably at least half the feed is used to produce wool. TABLE 17.---Estimated food produced by different livestock enterprises from 100 pounds of corn equivalent (feed units) on commercial farms 1

Average livestock		Food measured in terms of—	in terms of—			
enterprise	Farm level	Retail level (bone and shell included)	Consumer level (bone and shell removed)	Calo- ries	Calo- ries Protein Food supply	${ m Food}$ supply 2
Corn Belt farm raising hores	23 pounds of live weight	15.7 pounds of pork and	23 pounds of live weight 15.7 pounds of pork and 13.6 pounds of pork and 35.7 1.26 1.26	Thousands 35.7	Pounds 1.26	Days 11. 0
Corn Belt cattle-feeding	11 pounds of live weight	8.4 pounds of beef and fat-	8.4 pounds of beef and fat. 7.2 pounds of beef and fat. 14.4	14.4	. 7	5.1
Lamb-feeding enterprise_	11.5 pounds of live weight	Lamb-feeding enterprise 11.5 pounds of live weight 6.4 pounds of meat and 5.0 pounds of meat and	5.0 pounds of meat and	14.0	. 6	4.6
Commercial dairy farm	105 pounds of milk	103 pounds of milk	1at. 103 pounds of milk	31.0	3.4	17.7
Dairy enterprise, butter- fat sold and skim milk	88 pounds of milk, or 3.5 pounds of butterfat,	4.2 pounds of butter and 2.4 pounds of pork and	4.1 pounds of butter and 2.1 pounds of pork and	$\begin{array}{c} 14.3\\ 5.5\end{array}$	22	5.3
red to troke.	and e.e pounds of gain on hogs.	lard.	lard.	19.8	.4	5. 3
Commercial laying flock 17 dozen eggs	17 dozen eggs	$16.5 ext{ dozen, or } 24.8 ext{ pounds}$	22.0 pounds of eggs ex-	14.3	2. 3	11.8
Commercial broiler pro-	31 pounds of live weight	21 pounds of dressed	16.4 pounds of meat	13.3	3, 3	13. 5
Turkey production	20 pounds of live weight	14.6 pounds of dressed 12 pounds of meat	12 pounds of meat	14.6	2.4	10.8
		-				

¹ Above-average commercial farms.

² The average person (including children) requires about 2,600 calories of energy and 0.15 pound of protein per day $(\delta t_i, 1939, p. 320)$. It was assumed that 2,600 calories and 0.15 pound of protein are of equal importance in our food supply. The calories in column 5 were divided by 2,600 and the pounds of protein in

column 6 were divided by 0.15 and the two results averaged, thus giving the number of days of food (energy and protein only) for an average person. It should be pointed out that 100 pounds of corn eaten as cornmeal will furnish enough energy and protein combined for the average person for about 55 days.

In production of pounds of edible product received by consumers, the various enterprises rank thus: Production of whole milk, production of eggs, production of broilers, hog raising, production of turkeys, beef fattening, and butterfat dairying where the skim milk is fed to hogs. On the basis of food energy produced, hogs are first, produc-tion of whole milk is second, butterfat dairying is third, and the poultry enterprises are still lower. In production of protein, whole milk leads; the poultry enterprises are second; and hogs are third. Food requirements of average persons, including children, are about 2,600 calories per day and 0.15 pound of protein. In the market place, 2,600 calories of energy in bread or potatoes at current prices cost approximately the same as 0.15 pound of protein in meat or milk. Then, in this sense, 2,600 calories may be considered as important as 0.15 pound of protein in the national diet. If the figures for calories and protein in the table are weighted in this way, it will be found that production of whole milk gives much more total food than other kinds of livestock from a given input of feed. Broilers and laying flocks are about equal. Butterfat dairying ranks low when the skim milk is fed to hogs or poultry. If the skim milk is used for food, it ranks high, as half the energy and most of the protein contained in milk is in the skim milk. Poultry enterprises rank low in production of energy but high in protein per unit of feed. Turkeys and hogs are about equal, although one is high in protein and the other in calories.

Cattle feeding ranks higher in efficiency of food production than is generally thought. The reason is that in the fattening process the edible product and energy value are increased more than is the gain in weight (34) (tables 8, 13). A choice yearling feeder steer fattened to a slaughter grade of Choice increases 42 percent in live weight but 59 percent in edible product and 119 percent in calories.⁸ The same animal kept on feed to a slaughter grade of Prime increases 69 percent in live weight, 106 percent in edible product, and 233 percent in calories. The average cattle-feeding enterprise ranks in production of energy along with the poultry enterprises.

Feed Conservation

It is necessary at times to conserve grain because of war or because of a short supply owing to a poor crop. The kinds of livestock and feeding practices that return the greatest amount of food from a bushel of grain are then of paramount importance.

Among the ways to save grain in production of hogs are:

(1) Keep death losses in young pigs at a minimum by using pig rails and sloping floors in farrowing houses, and by providing clean quarters for farrowing and personal attention at farrowing time. A sow uses about 2,000 pounds of feed a year. If 16 pigs in 2 litters are saved, the feed per pig is 125 pounds, but if only 6 pigs are saved, the feed already used amounts to 330 pounds per pig at weaning time.

(2) Keep the herd healthy by practicing sanitation, providing clean water, and vaccinating for cholera.

(3) Provide feeding floors and self feeders, which tend to prevent waste.

⁸ Official grades of fat cattle were changed in 1951 so that the former grade of Good is now Choice and the former grades of Choice and Prime are now combined in Prime. The latest classification is used here.

(4) Keep hogs on pasture.

(5) Balance the ration with protein feeds and provide minerals. Young pigs need a ration with a larger percentage of protein than do older hogs.

(6) Feed hogs to desirable market weights. Hogs that increase in weight from 225 to 250 pounds, for example, consume 8 percent more feed per pound of gain than they do up to 225 pounds. The return per dollar of feed cost, however, depends on the prices of corn and hogs.

There is even more leeway for saving feed in *cattle feeding* than in hog production. Cattle can substitute hay, silage, and pasture for grain and still make good beef. A choice yearling feeder steer usually requires 40 to 50 bushels of corn to produce a Prime grade carcass with a gain in weight of 450 pounds.⁹ But with 25 bushels of corn and plenty of hay and silage, the same animal will put on 300 pounds of gain and the carcass will grade "Choice." A Prime carcass makes cuts of beef that usually sell at premium prices, but in times of feed is profitable depends upon the prices of both feed and cattle. Stock cattle that are not to be marketed can be carried on pasture, hay, corn fodder, or silage, with no grain.

Grain requirements for *dairy cattle* may be kept down by feeding roughage of good quality. Heifers more than a year old and dry cows can do with little or no grain. Keeping records of milk production permits the low producers to be culled out and replaced with better cows. Table 18 shows that 100 pounds of milk may be produced with about 85 feed units with cows of a given level of producing ability. When this level is increased 50 percent by replacement with better cows, it takes only about 70 feed units to produce 100 pounds of milk. Keeping records also permits one to feed grain at the rate that is most profitable. This can be determined from the additional milk produced from an additional 100 pounds of grain (28). If cows have free access to hay and the quantity of grain is increased, they eat less hay. For each 100-pound increase in grain, the decrease in hay is from 65 to 80 pounds. The amount of additional milk per 100 pounds of additional grain is only about 30 pounds when fed to cows that are on a heavy grain ration, that is, a ration of 1 pound of grain to 2 pounds of milk (table 12). But 97 pounds of additional milk per 100 pounds of additional grain are produced when cows are fed a light grain ration, or 1 pound of grain to 6 pounds of milk.

The situation just discussed applies to herds that are fed unlimited quantities of hay. When the quantity of hay fed is limited, the additional milk produced for an additional 100 pounds of grain fed is even more striking. At the 1:3 ratio (1 pound of grain to 3 pounds of milk) an additional 100 pounds of grain produced about 130 pounds of additional milk; at the 1:2 ratio, only 55 pounds of additional milk were produced. At the other end of the intensity of feeding scale (1:4 ratio), 175 pounds of additional milk were produced for each 100 pounds of additional grain or its equivalent.

Thus, as the intensity of grain feeding is increased, less and less milk is produced for additional grain. The point at which it is most profitable to feed depends upon the relative prices of milk, grain, and hay. High-producing herds probably tend to be underfed and low-

⁹ See footnote 8, page 60.

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producing herds to be overfed grain from the standpoint of most profit. It is even more certain that individual cows of high-basicproducing ability in many herds are underfed and that many cows of relatively low-basic-producing ability are overfed. Thus, individual records are the key to the situation.

TABLE 18.—Relation of milk production to feed required for three weights of cows, each at two levels of productivity, all cows fed at the same level 1

			Cows we	ows weighing—			
Item	9 0 0 p	ounds	1,100]	pounds	1,300 i	oounds	
	Level 1 Level 2 I		Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2	
Milk production per head Digestible nutrients (TDN): Required for mainte-	Pounds 6, 000	Pounds 9, 000	Pounds 7, 000	Pounds 10, 500	Pounds 8, 000	Pounds 12, 000	
Available for milk	2, 620 2, 040	2, 620 3, 060	3, 140 2, 380	$3, 140 \\ 3, 570$	3, 700 2, 720	3, 700 4, 080	
Total Required for 100 pounds	4, 660	5, 680	5, 520	6, 710	6, 420	7, 780	
Feed units per 100 pounds	78	63	79	64	80	65	
milk	84	68	85	69	86	70	

¹ Based on the relation of milk produced to feed fed for the cows that were fed at 100 percent of the Haecker Standard as reported in U. S. Dept. Agr. Tech. Bul. 815 (25). These cows were in agricultural experiment station herds and the milk produced averaged about 90 percent of their expected production based on previous performance. Increasing milk-producing ability by 50 percent decreases the feed required per pound of milk by about 20 percent. The average milk cow in the United States produces about 5,800 pounds of milk and uses about 105 feed units per 100 pounds of milk. Raising the average productive capacity means lower feed requirements per pound of milk because maintenance "overhead" is spread over a larger production of milk.

The practices that save feed in *poultry* production are those generally recommended for economical production. They include the culling out of low-producing hens, the use of alfalfa hay, good pasturage and a balanced ration, and the many practices that help to reduce losses from accidents, disease, and parasites (54, 1939, p. 819).

In any discussion of conservation of feed, the place of livestock in our national economy is of interest. High per capita consumption of meat is one characteristic of a high standard of living. About 12 to 15 pounds of grain must be fed to livestock to produce enough meat and other livestock products to support a man for 1 day, whereas 2 or 3 pounds of grain (corn, wheat, rice, soybeans, and so on) made into flour and bread will support a man for a day. Thus, a given quantity of grain will support several times the number of people if eaten directly than it will when fed to livestock and the meat from the livestock eaten. This accounts partly for the scarcity of livestock in some heavily populated countries. From a physical standpoint, livestock do not convert grain into human food efficiently but they do convert into food the grass and other roughage that is unfit for humans. Much of this roughage is produced on land as part of a cropping system to prevent soil erosion and to maintain the productivity of the soil.

Less than half of the total feed nutrients consumed by livestock in the United States could be used for human food. The rangelands of the West produce large numbers of livestock, but these lands would be of little value in direct production of human food. Also, in a sense, livestock are a reserve of food. They tend to smooth out the food supply over years of both poor and good crops. If population pressure becomes too great, this Nation could eat most of its livestock and live on wheat, rice, corn, soybeans and fish, as does much of the rest of the world. However, a diet of this kind would represent a much lower standard of living than that to which we are accustomed.

Livestock also furnish animal protein for the human diet. Some animal protein appears to be needed in the diets of both humans and some kinds of livestock. Meat, milk, and eggs also supply a number of vitamins that are necessary for full efficiency of the human race. They give a variety to the diet and thus contribute to a high level of living. In the late war, foods that took little space were wanted. Dried milk, dried eggs, cheese, and lard were livestock products that met this demand.

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				Animal units	units		
Livestock	Assumed number	Grain-co	Grain-consuming	Roughage-	Roughage-consuming	Grain-and-roughage consuming	-roughage ming
		Factor	Number	Factor	Number	Factor	Number
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c} Thousands\\ 22, 900\\ 11, 300\\ 24, 400\\ 6, 000\\ 26, 200\\ 4, 300\\ 26, 200\\ 14, 300\\ 3, 050\\ 54, 500\\ 54, 500\\ 1, 450, 000\\ 65, 000\\ 15, 000\\ 15, 000\\ 15, 000\\ 15, 000\\ 000\\ 000\\ 12, 292, 100\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1. \ 02 \\ \cdot \ 344 \\ 2. \ 00 \\ \cdot \ 122 \\ \cdot \ 0577 \\ \cdot \ 018 $	Thousands 23, 358 3, 887 3, 887 4, 075 516 516 4, 087 19, 618 19, 618 8, 100 4, 550 65, 575 162, 764 162, 764	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 99 \\ \cdot 782 \\ \cdot 975 \\ \cdot 975 \\ \cdot 848 \\ \cdot 848 \\ \cdot 844 \\ \cdot 20 \\ \cdot 01 \\ \cdot$	Thousands 22, 671 8, 837 23, 790 5, 249 5, 249 5, 249 5, 249 5, 249 5, 249 6, 0 91, 894	$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 00 \\ 63 \\ 76 \\ 63 \\ 61 \\ 115 \\ 074 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 68 \\ 0154 \\ 002 \\ 0043 \\ 0155 \\ 1195 \end{array}$	Thousands 7, 119 18, 544 18, 544 17, 119 18, 544 3, 324 3, 324 3, 328 3, 328 3, 328 3, 328 3, 328 3, 328 3, 328 3, 328 17, 950 108, 198 108, 108, 108 108, 108, 108 108, 108, 108 108, 108, 108, 108 108, 108, 108, 108, 108, 108, 108, 108,
Hogs fed in year beginning Oct. 1, 1957							92,100

ESTIMATING UNITED STATES FEED CONSUMPTION IN ADVANCE

It is sometimes desirable to know a year or even several years ahead how large a tonnage of feed will be required for the livestock estimated to be on the farms of the Nation. One method is to calculate the animal units from the estimated number of livestock, as shown in table 19 for 1957–58. Then multiply the animal units by the factor "concentrates fed per animal unit," which appears to be reasonable if recent years are used as a guide (table 20). The numbers of livestock in table 19 are the numbers assumed to be on farms January 1, 1958, or to be raised in 1958. They add to 162.8 million grain-consuming animal units and 91.9 million roughage-consuming animal units. Concentrates fed per animal unit for 1953–56 average 0.798 ton. Multiply 162.8 by 0.795 to get 130 million tons of concentrates for 1957–58. This quantity includes corn in silage and skim milk fed as a liquid as concentrates. It is the same as the concentrates fed reported in table 1 of Grain and Feed Statistics (44) and at regular times during the year in the Feed Situation (43).

 TABLE 20.—All concentrates fed, and concentrates fed per animal unit,

 1946-56

Year beginning October 1	All con- centrates fed ¹	Corn in silage ¹	Skim milk fed ²	Total ¹	Animal units grain- consuming livestock ³	Concen- trates fed per animal unit
$\begin{array}{c} 1946 \\ 1947 \\ 1948 \\ 1949 \\ 1950 \\ 1951 \\ 1952 \\ 1953 \\ 1953 \\ 1954 \\ 1955 \\ 1956 \\ 1956 \\ \end{array}$	Million tons 116. 0 104. 5 113. 2 119. 3 123. 1 125. 4 114. 0 117. 3 116. 9 123. 0 123. 2	$\begin{array}{c} \textit{Million} \\ \textit{tons} \\ 5. \ 2 \\ 4. \ 6 \\ 5. \ 4 \\ 5. \ 7 \\ 5. \ 8 \\ 5. \ 6 \\ 6. \ 7 \\ 7. \ 3 \\ 8. \ 3 \\ 7. \ 5 \\ 8. \ 2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} {\it Million}\\ {\it tons}\\ 1, 3\\ 1, 3\\ 1, 3\\ 1, 3\\ 1, 2\\ 1, 2\\ 1, 2\\ 1, 2\\ 1, 1\\ 1, 1\end{array}$	Million tons 122. 5 110. 4 119. 9 126. 3 130. 2 132. 2 121. 9 125. 8 126. 4 131. 6 132. 5	$\begin{array}{c} \textit{Millions} \\ 159. \ 6 \\ 153. \ 1 \\ 158. \ 6 \\ 163. \ 8 \\ 168. \ 1 \\ 167. \ 3 \\ 158. \ 8 \\ 156. \ 7 \\ 161. \ 5 \\ 165. \ 6 \\ 163. \ 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} Tons \\ 0.\ 768 \\ .\ 721 \\ .\ 756 \\ .\ 771 \\ .\ 775 \\ .\ 790 \\ .\ 768 \\ .\ 803 \\ .\ 783 \\ .\ 795 \\ .\ 813 \end{matrix}$

¹See Grain and Feed Statistics, AMS, table 1 (44), also footnote 1, table 1 of this report.

² See table 24.

³ See table 30.

A similar calculation as to hay to be fed in 1957–58 may be made by using the roughage-consuming units in table 19 and the hay fed per unit in table 21. The 91.9 million roughage-consuming units at 1.13 tons per unit would consume 104 million tons of hay in 1957–58.

An additional method of estimating feed consumption is to multiply the number of each kind of livestock by the estimated quantity per head. The per head rates are estimated by looking at rates for recent years shown in several tables in this report or using those in table 11. This gives about the same total quantity of concentrates as the previous method (table 22).

If it is desired to calculate the feed required for an assumed *production* of livestock and livestock products, the feed per unit of production as given in table 11 can be used for the kinds of production specified and the per head figures for other items.

Whatever method is used, the calculation will need to be repeated as time passes, as it becomes evident that the estimates or assumptions as to livestock numbers, production, or rates of feeding will differ from the original figures used. Normally, the prospective situation can be appraised a year ahead with a fair degree of reliability.

TABLE 21.—Hay fed per roughage-consuming animal unit, 1946-56

Year beginning Oct. 1	Hay fed in year ¹	Animal units of roughage- consuming livestock on farms ²	Hay fed per unit
1946	$\begin{array}{c} \textit{Million tons} \\ 104. \ 1 \\ 101. \ 6 \\ 96. \ 3 \\ 94. \ 4 \\ 103. \ 0 \\ 109. \ 6 \\ 106. \ 6 \\ 107. \ 8 \\ 108. \ 2 \\ 111. \ 5 \\ 107. \ 5 \end{array}$	Millions 88. 1 84. 0 82. 1 82. 4 85. 6 90. 2 94. 6 95. 7 96. 2 96. 0 94. 0	$\begin{array}{c} Tons \\ 1, 18 \\ 1, 21 \\ 1, 17 \\ 1, 15 \\ 1, 20 \\ 1, 21 \\ 1, 13 \\ 1, 12 \\ 1, 16 \\ 1, 14 \end{array}$

¹ See table 2.

² See table 30.

TABLE 22.—Calculation of feed required in 1957-58

Item	Number of	Rate per	Concentrates
	livestock	head	required
Milk cows 1	$\begin{array}{c} 6.0\\ 52.8\\ 30.5\\ 3.0\\ .2\\ 340.0\\ 450.0\\ 1,450.0\\ 79.0\\ 92.0\\ \end{array}$	Pounds 1, 650 520 3, 400 200 50 1, 300 200 90 255 9 80 4 968	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\ tons\\ 18,\ 892\\ 2,\ 938\\ 10,\ 200\\ 5,\ 280\\ 762\\ 1,\ 950\\ 20\\ 15,\ 300\\ 5,\ 625\\ 6,\ 525\\ 3,\ 160\\ 44,\ 528\\ 5,\ 000\\ 8,\ 000\\ 1,\ 200\\ \hline\end{array}$

¹ Assumed as of January 1, 1958.

² Assumed raised in 1958.

³ Fed in year beginning October 1, 1957.
⁴ Obtained by dividing quantity of feed fed in recent years in table 61 by the number of hogs fed. See footnote 1, table 19, for calculation of number fed.

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ADDITIONAL TABLES

TABLE 23.—Consumption of commercial high-protein feeds, millfeeds, and other byproduct feeds, 1926-56⁻¹

Total	com- mercial byprod- uct feeds '	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\tons\\11,662\\11,577\\11,917\\12,028\end{array}$	$11, 399 \\10, 418 \\10, 538 \\10, 648 \\10, 697 \\$	12, 038 12, 491 12, 374 12, 994 13, 162	$\begin{array}{c} 14,408\\ 14,900\\ 16,299\\ 16,702\\ 17,441 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,424\\ 18,224\\ 17,778\\ 18,862\\ 19,613\end{array}$	20, 988 21, 638 21, 579 22, 579 22, 529 23, 086 23, 086	actured .
	Other ³	1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 2,000	4,4,4,4,4,00 000,0000000000000000000000	4,4,4,4,4,4,00000000000000000000000000	1,600	$ \begin{array}{c} 1,700\\ 2,000\\ 2,500\\ 2,550 \end{array} $	y 400 9,0000 9,0000 9,00000000	² Includes dried and concentrated skim milk, buttermilk, and whey manufactured reatimal feed. ³ Tentive estimate of hominy feed, oat millfeed, molasses, and screenings. ⁴ See table 1 for estimates before 1926.
Miscellaneous feeds	Alfalfa meal	1,000 tons 374 374 375 375	248 178 194 234 205	284 380 370 410 440	470 590 680 734 922	$1, 192 \\ 1, 040 \\ 999 \\ 1, 122 \\ 1, 094 \\ 1, 094$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1, 218\\ 1, 178\\ 1, 043\\ 1, 210\\ 1, 224\\ 1, 243\\ 1, 175 \end{smallmatrix}$, and whe es, and s
Misce	Dried and mo- lasses beet pulp	1,000 tons 183 183 183 183 211	285 193 282 282 249	228 290 239 239 239 286	311 294 154 175	218 285 332 352	443 396 385 554 555 500 525	ittermilk d, molas:
M illfeeds	Rice	1,000 tons 93 100 99 88	88 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 8	88 108 124 124	125 124 139 150	155 166 178 190 214	187 243 263 263 303 303 259	milk, bu t millfee
Mill	Wheat	1,000 tons 5,020 5,111	4, 946 4, 370 4, 368 4, 267 4, 413	4, 739 4, 670 4, 448 4, 762 4, 641	4, 762 4, 533 4, 739 5, 488	$\begin{array}{c} 4, 896\\ 6, 098\\ 5, 480\\ 4, 917\\ 4, 754\end{array}$	4, 818 4, 974 4, 720 4, 669 4, 487 4, 487 4, 535	ted skim v feed, oa e 1926.
ins	Dis- tillers' dried grains	1,000 tons 86 79 93 93 93	73 110 110 110	244 231 149 149 163	206 345 345 346 444 634	326 410 353 334 352	642 339 244 251 286 291	oncentra f homin; ates befor
Grain proteins	Brew- ers' dried grains	1,000 tons 8 8 7 7	6 18 70 84	97 114 102 104 100	116 174 230 231 231	213 229 233 233 233 233 233 233 233	241 223 228 228 238 238 236 237	ed and c stimate o or estime
Gr	Gluten feed and meal	1,000 tons 657 707 675 628	505 539 608 474	583 547 569 618 642	${}^{798}_{1,029}_{992}_{900}_{918}$	${}^{856}_{1,\ 097}_{853}_{866}_{866}_{866}_{916}$	$1,066\\911\\955\\1,001\\1,034\\1,072\\1,010$	² Includes driven for animal feed. ³ Tentative es ⁴ See table 1 fe
	Total	1,000 tons 805 848 848 868 868 868 868 868	851 817 880 925 871	$1,003 \\ 1,043 \\ 969 \\ 1,048 \\ 1,121 \\ 1,121 \\$	1,215 1,172 1,174 1,282 1,282 1,125	$1,058\\1,062\\1,149\\1,252\\1,281$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 314\\ 1, 494\\ 1, 537\\ 1, 537\\ 1, 911\\ 1, 638\\ 1, 779\\ 1, 630\end{array}$	² Inc for anti ³ Ter ⁴ See
Animal proteins	Dried milk prod- ucts ²	1,000 tons 65 80 80 90 105	105 110 115 125	125 135 140 135 155	150 130 95 105 105	100 120 90 115	100 115 395 170 150	til- is
Animal	Fish- meal	1,000 tons 100 113 148 151	121 107 130 170 186	236 274 221 246 238	263 202 202 202 202 228	213 202 236 238 238 238	332 438 390 395 464 400	s not ave ot includ ntity fed
	Tank- age and meat scraps	1,000 tons 640 655 630 630 620	625 600 635 635 635 635	642 634 608 667 728	802 835 975 792	745 740 823 854 842	$ 882\\ 946\\ 1,032\\ 1,078\\ 1,150\\ 1,080 \\ 1,$	Data on separate feeds not avail- y fed as liquids are not included tiein feeds. The quantity fed is
	Total	1,000 tons 2,703 2,580 2,580 2,642	2, 392 2, 107 2, 166 2, 169 2, 152	2, 772 3, 108 3, 440 3, 649	4, 405 4, 639 6, 089 6, 255 6, 212	5, 810 5, 837 6, 241 7, 316 7, 867	8, 659 9, 130 8, 916 8, 576 8, 521 9, 178 9, 178	a on sept 1 as liqu 1 feeds.
	Copra	1,000 tons 87 95 110 110	96 75 95 117 112	128 137 118 129 179	175 71 33 33 33 42	69 177 177 204	226 221 221 213 213 196 182 160 178	ds. Dat whey fee I-protein
Oilseed meals	Peanut	1,000 tons 10 22 18 35	81 117 117 118	48 67 75 38.	137 71 109 111	90 122 94	130 99 18 18 18 26 47	mula fee iilk, and al anima
Oilseed	Lin- seed	1,000 tons 426 493 439 368.	334 204 142 202 202	264 273 273 203 394	740 891 998 459	563 370 620 620 670	732 520 526 478 438 439	ted or for butterm ommerci
	Soy- bean	1,000 tons 32 61 91 114	123 133 113 99 267	$614\\532\\532\\719\\1,020\\1,276$	1, 491 1, 785 3, 074 3, 323 3, 323 3, 627	3,655 3,745 3,383 4,158 4,517	$\begin{array}{c} 5,718\\ 5,510\\ 5,510\\ 5,428\\ 6,042\\ 7,085\end{array}$	or in mix im milk, are nonc
	Cotton- seed	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\1,000\\2,148\\1,587\\1,922\\2,015\end{array}$	1, 821 1, 740 1, 680 1, 700 1, 524	1,718 2,099 2,333 2,333 1,762	$1,862 \\ 1,821 \\ 2,078 \\ 1,790 \\ 1,982 \\ 1,98$	1, 433 1, 434 1, 953 2, 271 2, 382	2,229	l as such 926. Ski as they able 24.
	Year begin- ning Oct. 1	1926- 1927 1928 1928	1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939.	1940 1941 1942 1943	1945 1946 1947 1948	1950 1951 1952 1953 1955 1956	1 Feeds fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. Data on separate feeds not available before 1926. Skim milk, buttermilk, and whey fed as liquids are not included in this table as they are noncommercial animal-protein feeds. The quantity fed is reported in table 25.

TABLE 24.—Seeds and milk consumed by livestock, 1926-56

			Se	eds			
Year beginning Oct. 1	Cotton- seed 1	Soy- beans			Pea- nuts 4	Total	Milk ^{\$}
1926 1927 1928 1929	1,000 tons 1, 021 495 545 712	1,000 tons 39 48 45 51	1,000 tons 36 53 31 26	1,000 tons 534 651 607 626	1,000 tons 206 266 245 249	1,000 tons 1, 836 1, 513 1, 473 1, 664	1,000 tons 1, 979 1, 820 1, 925 1, 925
1930	727 1, 124 648 920 403	84 87 69 63 60	23 55 40 41 36	549 450 702 735 826	244 262 296 332 318	1, 627 1, 978 1, 755 2, 091 1, 643	2,005 2,060 2,080 1,955 1,880
1935 1936 1937 1938 1938	410 425 835 308 413	117 81 99 138 162	36 39 44 42 34	949 872 894 894 840	356 378 341 414 308	1, 868 1, 795 2, 213 1, 796 1, 757	$1, 830 \\1, 750 \\1, 846 \\1, 835 \\1, 810$
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	438 232 346 387 261	150 117 708 705 570	42 50 46 31 23	977 929 750 775 609	412 394 434 538 406	2, 019 1, 722 2, 284 2, 436 1, 869	$1,880 \\1,780 \\1,710 \\1,545 \\1,465$
1945 1946 1947 1948 1948	216 123 297 179 412	441 228 69 78 75	22 18 21 23 16	525 433 407 350 207	317 318 332 310 245	$1,521 \\ 1,120 \\ 1,126 \\ 940 \\ 955$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,360\\ 1,300\\ 1,260\\ 1,280\\ 1,300 \end{array}$
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$180 \\ 325 \\ 203 \\ 72 \\ 217 \\ 200 \\ 206$	76 82 56 42 50 67 55	16 9 7 8 5 9 6	$258 \\ 240 \\ 153 \\ 123 \\ 49 \\ 130 \\ 50 \\ 100 \\ $	$\begin{array}{c} 222\\ 269\\ 220\\ 174\\ 179\\ 184\\ 283 \end{array}$	$752 \\925 \\639 \\419 \\500 \\590 \\600$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,270\\ 1,225\\ 1,250\\ 1,215\\ 1,160\\ 1,120\\ 1,100\\ \end{array}$

Quantity left on farms minus seed for following year.
 Cowpeas harvested and fed. Cowpeas on acreage grazed disregarded.
 Assumed total production was fed.
 Peanuts fed as such and peanuts hogged off.
 Dry equivalent of whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk, and whey fed as liquids.

 $T_{\rm ABLE}$ 25.—Composition and energy per 100 pounds of common feeds for livestock and poultry $^{\rm 1}$

	Livesto	ck except j	poultry	Poultry			
Item	Total di- gestible nutrients	Digest- ible protein	Net energy	Total di- gestible nutrients	Digest- ible protein	Produc- tive energy	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Grains:	Pounds	Pounds	Therms	Pounds	Pounds	Therms	
Corn (no. 3) Oats	78.6 70.1	6.5 9.4	78.6 68.9	$\begin{array}{c} 80 \\ 62 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8.0\\ 6.7\end{array}$	107.3 76.0	
Barley	77.7	10.0	70.5	68	9,6	81.1	
Barley Wheat Rye	80.0	11.1	80.0	73	12.6	102.4	
Rye	76.5	10.0	70.5	60	9.1	81.7	
Sorghum Oilseed meals:	79.9	8.4	77.8	81	10.4	109.1	
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein	71.7	33.3	71.7	69	28.5	65.9	
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein	75.3	30.5	77.0		22.4	55.6	
Sovbean meal, 44 percent protein	78.0	42.0	79.6	71	32.5	64.9	
Coconut oil meal. Peanut meal, 45 percent protein	77.1	18.0	$77.1 \\ 86.2$		11.5	61.9	
Animal-protein feeds.	84.5	42.4	80, 2		30.1	66.9	
Animal-protein feeds: Tankage, 60 percent protein	65.8	50.5	65.8	69	33. 3	67.6	
Meat scrans, 50 percent protein	65.3	40.8	65.3	70	31.1	72.4	
Fishmeal, 60 percent protein	70.8	53.6	70.8	71	50.5	89.8	
Fishmeal, 60 percent protein Skim milk, dried Skim milk	79.8 8.7	29.8 3.4	87.8 10.4	76	26.3	52.8	
Buttermilk	9.1	3.3	10.4				
Other concentrates:							
Gluten meal, 41 percent protein Gluten feed, 24 percent protein Brewers' dried grains, 25 percent pro-	79.7	36.7	80.2		36.1	83.9	
Gluten feed, 24 percent protein	74.1	21.3	70.0		16.7	56.8	
tein or over	67.1	22.0	63.6		20.2	100.8	
tein or over Distillers' dried grains (corn)	84.0	19.1	84.0				
Wheat bran	1 66 9	13.3	61.9	41	10.2	47.8	
Wheat middlings	79.2 36.8	15.4	75.2 24.0	48	10.5	58.1	
Wheat middlings Oat millfeed Hominy feed Molasses (cane)	83.9	2.7 7.5	84.5		8.9	86. (
Molasses (cane)	53.7	0	63.7		2.0 2.5	71.4	
Dried beet pulp	1 68.7	4.1	73.3	15	2.5	22. (
Wet beet pulpAlfalfa meal	8.8	.8	9.2	25	9.1	26.	
Sovbeans	54.9 87.6	12.4 33.7	45.2 87.6	86	9.1	20	
Soybeans Cottonseed Cowpeas	90.8	17.1	76.6				
Cowpeas	75.9	19.2	75.9	65			
Velvet beans Peanuts	81.7 103.5	19.0 20.2	103.5				
Hay:	103.5	20.2	103.5				
Alfalfa	50.7	10.9	40.6				
Red clover	51.8	7.2	41.4	20	7.4	40.	
Red clover Clover and timothy Lespedeza Soybean Cowpea	51.0	4.7 5.6	40.8 36.5				
Sovbean	48.6	9.8	34.5				
Cowpea	51.4	12.3	39.1		5.0		
reanut vine	41.3	5.4	34.1				
Timothy Crested wheatgrass	49.1 50.8	3.0 6.5	37.3 38.1				
Prairie		2.0	33.8				
Millet	50.0	4.9	37.5				
Sudan grass	48.5	4.3	36.5				
Johnson grass	47.3 50.3	4.9 2.9	37.8 37.7				
Fodder, straw, and silage:	00.0	2.0	01.1				
Oat. Johnson grass. Fodder, straw, and silage: Corn fodder	53.9	3.3	36.1				
Corn stover	. 45.5	2.0	24.1				
Kafir fodder Kafir stover	49.6	4.0	36.3 25.0				
Oat straw	44.8	1.0	23. 3				
Wheat straw Soybean straw Cottonseed hulls	40.6		10.0				
Soybean straw	38.6	1.1	18.5				
Corn silage with ears	43.7	0 1.3	29.3 15.2				
Corn silage, few ears	19.8	1.0	13.2				
Sorghum silage	17.8	1.2	14.7				
Grass silage, some legumes, wilted	19.1	2.9	16.2		1		

See footnotes at end of table.

 TABLE 25.—Composition and energy per 100 pounds of common feeds for livestock and poultry 1—Continued

	Livesto	ock except	poultry	Poultry			
Item	Total di- gestible nutrients	Digest- ible protein	Net energy	Total di- gestible nutrients	Digest- ible protein	Produe- tive energy	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Green roughage: Alfalfa Corn fodder Kentucky bluegrass pasture. Nentucky bluegrass pasture, in seed. Clover and mixed grass pasture. Pasture grasses and clover, average humid area. Pasture grasses, western plains active growth Pasture grasses, western plains mature and weathered.	Pounds 14.8 16.3 20.7 21.2 13.9 16.0 21.0 40.9	Pounds 3.5 1.2 4.1 1.7 3.4 3.0 2.3 .5	Therms 12.9 14.2 18.2 14.4 12.1 13.7 17.6 22.5	Pounds	Pounds	Therms	

¹ The nutrients in a given feed are not utilized to the same extent by all kinds of livestock. However, the same set of data are used for cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs. Poultry do not utilize the nutrients of feeds in the same is other livestock and separate data are given for them in this table. The composition and net energy data in columns 2 to 4, inclusive, are taken from Feeds and Feeding, Edition 22 (31, appendix tables I, II). When several grades and classes of a feed were given in the tables in Feeds and Feeding, a grade or class was selected or several that most nearly represented average conditions were averaged. The net energy data in column 4 are primarily for cattle and sheep, but they may be used for horses and hogs. When a separate figure was give. for dairy cows, it was averaged with the other figure to give a composite figure. The protein content of the grains grown in some of the Western States is less than that shown in this table. The protein content of corn shown in Edition 22 of Feeds and Feeding is lower and that of barley higher than that shown in Edition 20, probably because of the change to hybrid varieties (30, 31). The total digestible nutrients in column 5 were taken from the United States Department of Agriculture Yearbook 1939 (54, p. 842) and the productive energy in column 7 and the digestible protein in column 5 were taken from Texas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 678 (b, table 3). The data in column 5 may not be comparable with that in columns 6 and 7 or with that in columns 2 to 4 because of a difference in grade of a particular feed. Comparable grades were used wherever the data were available. Feeds with consider eable fiber have a lower value for poultry than for other livestock, but the grains have a higher productive energy value for poultry than for other livestock, but the grains have a higher productive energy value for poultry than for other livestock, but the grains have a higher productive energy value for poultry than for other livestock, but the gr

TABLE 26.—Relative value of common feed materials compared with corn when fed to different kinds of livestock $^{\rm 1}$

	1	1			1	1	1	
Item	Dairy cows	Fat- tening cattle	Win- tering beef cattle	Hogs	Fat- tening lambs	Horses and mules	Poultry	Feed unit value, average United States
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Grains: CornOats Barley Wheat Rye Sorghum	Percent 100 90 100 105 90 100	Percent 100 85 88 105 95 92	Percent 100 100 100 100	Percent 100 90 103 80 90	Percent 100 80 87 85 85 85 100	Percent 100 90 95 95 95	Pe; cent 100 90 80 105 	Percent 100 90 105 85 95
Oilseed meals: Cottonseed meal Linseed meal Soybean meal Coconut oil meal Peanut meal Animal-protein feeds:	$ \begin{array}{r} 160 \\ 160 \\ 170 \\ 120 \\ 160 \end{array} $	190 300 200 90 200	150	$150 \\ 200 \\ 200 \\ 110 \\ 200$	200 225 225 90 225	125 125 125 90	150 60 140	135 150 165 120 170
Tankage Meat scraps Fishmoal Skim milk Buttermilk				250 250 300 			$170 \\ 165 \\ 250 \\ 200 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25$	225 200 250 200 20 20
Other concentrates: Gluten meal	$ \begin{array}{r} 165 \\ 115 \\ 110 \\ 130 \\ 95 \\ 100 \end{array} $	225 135		175	200 90 100 200 90	90 85	70	165 115 105 140 90 100
Wheat middlings Oat millfeed Corn and cob meal Hominy feed Molasses (cane) Dried beet pulp	100 45 90 100 90 90 90 10	35 90 100 85 90		105 30 95 70	35 100 85 90	45 - 100 80	90 90 100 50	100 40 90 100 80 90 15
Wet beet pulp. Alfalfa meal Soybeans. Cottonseed. Cowpeas. Velvet beans.	10 65 170 80 100	15 200 140 190		70 150	15 200	125	70 100	70 160 120 120 120
Peanuts ² Hay: All hay, U. S. average	40	41		100	42			100 · 41
Alfalfa Red clover Clover and timothy Lespedeza (annual) Soybean Cowpea Peanut	60 55 45 55 50 55 55 40	60 50 50 40 50 50	60 60 50 45 50 45	150 150 150	60 60 	60 60 55 60 60 55	60 55 60	55 50 45 45 50 55 45 45
Timothy Crested wheat grass Prairie Millet Sudan grass. Oat Johnson grass.	50		45 50 45 45 60		35	55 50 50 50 50		40 45 40 40 40 45

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 26.—Relative	value of	common	feed	materials	compared	with corn	when fed to
	differen	t kinds o	f liv	estock 1-0	Continued		

Item	Dairy cows	Fat- tening cattle	Win- tering beef cattle	Hogs	Fat- tening lambs	Horses and mules	Poultry	Feed unit value, average United States
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Fodder, straw, and silage: Corn fodder Corn stover Kafir fodder Oat straw Wheat straw Soybean straw Cottonseed hulls Corn silage, ewe ears Sorghum silage with heads Grass silage	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 20 \\ 15 \end{array} $	Percent 50 10 40 10 10 	$\begin{array}{c} Percent \\ 60 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 25 \\ 18 \\ 20 \\ 20 \end{array}$	Percent	Percent 65 50 15 30 20 20	Percent 45 60 50 45 35 	Percent	Percent 40 25 40 25 35 25 20 25 20 15 18 20

¹ The purpose of this table is to give data for converting different feeds into the feed equivalent of corn. A pound of corn is expressed as 100 percent and a pound of all other feeds as a percentage of corn. Thus, in the data shown in column 9, 100 pounds of gluten meal are equivalent in feeding value for mixed live-stock to 163 pounds of corn and 100 pounds of gluten meal make 165 feed units (a feed unit is the equivalent of a pound of corn) and 100 pounds of gluten meal make 165 feed units. Some feeds are worth more for one class of livestock than for another, as shown in columns 2 to 8, inclusive. The values given in columns 2 to 8, inclusive, assume that the feed is to be fed as part of a properly balancet ration and that it is to be fed to the gae of livestock to uhit it is suited. It takes assumes that the grains are ground where this is desirable. If high-protein feeds are fed more liberally than is necessary to balance the ration, their value compared with corn (table 25). In parts of the South, cottonseed meal is fed in greater abundance than is needed to balance the ration; consequently, it is worth less per pound than corn. This is the reason for its relatively go do rations. The data should be considered as general indications rather than as precise measures and the values given in this they will be everthous 2 to 8 summarize the general relation in feeding value of corn and other feeds as determined by feeding experiments for the specific class of livestock fed fairly good rations. The data should be considered as general indications rather than as precise measures and the values given in which hay or other roughage is compared with corn. The data comparimental evidence was not available it was assumed, from the camposition, that alfalfa was worth 60 percent as much as corn. Other roughages was then used as the value compared with corn. The data comparing different feeds for poultry were less complete than for most other roughage is compared with corn. The data comparing different feeds for pou ¹ The purpose of this table is to give data for converting different feeds into the feed equivalent of corn.

	Pi		đ		chickens ised		Tu	rkeys rai	ised	
Calendar year	Spring	Fall	Total	All	Pullets on hand Jan. 1 following	Broilers produced	Heavy breeds	Light breeds	Total	Goats clipped
1090	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million head 560	head	Million head	Million head	Million head	head	1,000 head
1920 1921				600						2,367 2,528
1922				$632 \\ 660$						2, 254 2, 307
1923	50, 218	23,847	74,065	662						2, 507
1925	47,859	22, 451	70, 310	679						2, 565
1926	50, 579	24,865	75.444	718						3,124
1927 1928	54,502 52,390	26,744 26,292	81, 246 78, 682	750 700						3, 265 3, 716
1929	50, 479	25, 646	76, 125	751	253				18.5	3,873
1930 1931 1932	$\begin{array}{r} 49,332\\ 53,984\\ 51,031 \end{array}$	24,803 29,192 31,494	$74, 135 \\83, 176 \\82, 525$	777 709 736	$244 \\ 230 \\ 237$				$17.4 \\ 18.2 \\ 22.3$	4,241 4,457 4,201
1933	53,460 39,698	$30,740 \\ 17,068$	84, 200 56, 766	$750 \\ 644$	$238 \\ 212$				23.2 21.7	4,092 3,916
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	32, 884 41, 422 38, 525 43, 289 53, 238	23, 260 24, 303 23, 994 28, 566 33, 714	56, 144 65, 725 62, 519 71, 855 86, 952	658 715 601 651 697	226 249 215 242 254	43 53 68 82 106			20. 8 28. 0 25. 8 26. 9 33. 6	3, 565 3, 715 3, 774 3, 918 4, 068
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$\begin{array}{r} 49,584\\ 49,368\\ 61,093\\ 74,223\\ 55,754 \end{array}$	30, 282 35, 584 43, 810 47, 584 30, 905	79, 866 84, 952 104, 903 121, 807 86, 659	634 745 844 1,001 832	240 278 319 350 301	143 192 228 285 265			$\begin{array}{c} 33.8\\ 32.6\\ 32.5\\ 31.8\\ 35.1 \end{array}$	4, 297 4, 542 4, 322 4, 276 4, 109
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	52, 216 52, 191 52, 199 50, 468 56, 969	34, 611 30, 503 31, 090 33, 358 36, 275	86, 827 82, 694 83, 289 83, 826 93, 244	890 738 719 615 705	322 281 278 258 287	366 293 310 371 513			$\begin{array}{r} 42.9\\ 40.1\\ 34.0\\ 31.5\\ 41.3\end{array}$	4, 291 3, 939 3, 672 3, 164 2, 558
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	57,95861,29855,13547,94052,852	39, 423 39, 288 33, 694 29, 974 33, 978	$97,381 \\100,586 \\88,829 \\77,914 \\86,830$	$620 \\ 623 \\ 561 \\ 548 \\ 540$	258 261 238 255 255 257	631 789 861 947 1,048	43. 4 48. 5	16.4 19.2	44. 4 53 3 62 3 59. 8 67. 7	2, 530 2, 472 2, 287 2, 337 2, 618
1955 1956 1957	57, 690 53, 186 52, 591	$38,029 \\ 36,386 \\ 37,094$	95, 719 89, 572 89, 685	462 472 395	239 252 224	$1,078 \\ 1,330 \\ 1,452$	48. 8 63. 2 67. 8	16. 8 13. 7 13. 4	65. 6 76. 9 81. 2	2, 983 3, 164 3, 246

TABLE 27.-Pigs saved, poultry raised, and goats clipped during year, 1920-57

Calen- dar year	Milk 2	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep and lambs	Wool 3	Eggs	Chick- ens ⁴	Com- mer- cial broil- ers	Tur- keys	Chick- ens raised ⁵	Cattle and calves, exclud- ing milk cows ⁶
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	Million pounds 65,090 65,850 66,570 67,710 69,560	Million pounds 12, 672 12, 586 13, 807 14, 866 15, 562	Million pounds 12,025 12,517 11,945 12,220 12,594	Million pounds 1, 150 1, 128 1, 275 1, 187 1, 271	Million pounds 346 343 319 309 294	Million eggs 27,000 29,400 28,300 28,100 27,900	Million pounds 2,064 1,965 1,949 1,954 2,018	pounds		<i>pounds</i> 2, 350 2, 240 2, 220 2, 230 2, 300	Million pounds
1915 1916 1917 1918 1918	70, 980 72, 300 73, 370 73, 870 73, 800	$\begin{array}{c} 15,136\\ 15,933\\ 16,764\\ 15,658\\ 13,387 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,935\\ 13,582\\ 12,928\\ 14,792\\ 13,986 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,254\\ 1,118\\ 1,126\\ 1,238\\ 1,143\end{array}$	281 288 277 296 318	$\begin{array}{c} 29,900\\ 28,800\\ 27,700\\ 28,000\\ 30,500 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,955\\ 1,903\\ 1,934\\ 2,065\\ 2,003 \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 2,230\\ 2,170\\ 2,200\\ 2,350\\ 2,280\end{array}$	
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	$75,810 \\78,040 \\81,190 \\83,840 \\89,240$	$12,403 \\ 12,817 \\ 13,185 \\ 13,174 \\ 13,402$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,533\\ 14,132\\ 16,518\\ 17,008\\ 15,388 \end{array}$	$926 \\ 1, 146 \\ 1, 080 \\ 1, 253 \\ 1, 459$	294 290 270 273 282	$\begin{array}{c} 29,700\\ 30,800\\ 33,000\\ 35,000\\ 34,592 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,954\\ 2,111\\ 2,222\\ 2,319\\ 2,197\end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 2,230\\ 2,400\\ 2,530\\ 2,640\\ 2,516\end{array}$	13, 200
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	90, 699 93, 325 95, 172 95, 843 98, 988	$12,953 \\ 12,605 \\ 12,072 \\ 12,327 \\ 12,754$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,168\\ 14,909\\ 16,340\\ 16,189\\ 15,582 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,508\\ 1,609\\ 1,664\\ 1,773\\ 1,823 \end{array}$	$300 \\ 319 \\ 340 \\ 367 \\ 382$	34,969 37,248 38,627 38,659 37,921	2,275 2,409 2,507 2,316 2,506		239	2,580 2,728 2,850 2,660 2,854	$\begin{array}{c} 13,100\\ 12,700\\ 12,100\\ 12,100\\ 12,300 \end{array}$
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	$\begin{array}{c} 100,158\\ 103,029\\ 103,810\\ 104,762\\ 101,621 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,263\\ 13,386\\ 14,232\\ 15,405\\ 14,538 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,176\\ 16,541\\ 16,368\\ 16,566\\ 12,385 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,965\\ 2,052\\ 1,829\\ 1,860\\ 1,911 \end{array}$	$^{414}_{442}_{418}_{438}_{429}$	39,067 38,532 36,298 35,514 34,429	2,553 2,368 2,489 2,524 2,105	97	$228 \\ 244 \\ 303 \\ 319 \\ 300$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,875\\ 2,694\\ 2,870\\ 2,850\\ 2,447\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,600\\ 12,500\\ 13,400\\ 14,600\\ 15,200\end{array}$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$\begin{array}{c} 101,205\\ 102,410\\ 101,908\\ 105,807\\ 106,792 \end{array}$	$13,651 \\ 14,438 \\ 13,746 \\ 14,047 \\ 15,177$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,673\\ 12,976\\ 12,506\\ 14,372\\ 17,079 \end{array}$	$1,835 \\1,852 \\1,932 \\2,038 \\2,029$	${}^{428}_{419}_{422}_{424}_{426}$	$33, 609 \\ 34, 534 \\ 37, 564 \\ 37, 356 \\ 38, 843$	2, 210 2, 410 2, 032 2, 185 2, 338	$123 \\ 152 \\ 196 \\ 240 \\ 306$	298 405 376 395 494	2, 566 2, 788 2, 404 2, 539 2, 718	$\begin{array}{c} 14,400\\ 14,900\\ 13,900\\ 13,900\\ 14,900\end{array}$
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$\begin{array}{c} 109,412\\ 115,088\\ 118,533\\ 117,017\\ 117,023 \end{array}$	15,702 17,029 18,568 19,159 19,708	$17,043 \\ 17,489 \\ 21,105 \\ 25,375 \\ 20,584$	2, 101 2, 251 2, 313 2, 108 1, 938	$\begin{array}{r} 434 \\ 453 \\ 455 \\ 444 \\ 412 \end{array}$	39, 695 41, 878 48, 597 54, 539 58, 530	2, 158 2, 586 3, 005 3, 679 3, 009	$414 \\ 560 \\ 674 \\ 833 \\ 790$	$502 \\ 512 \\ 522 \\ 509 \\ 584$	2, 599 3, 055 3, 545 4, 204 3, 578	15, 300 16, 300 17, 900 18, 700 19, 700
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$\begin{array}{c} 119,828\\ 117,697\\ 116,814\\ 112,671\\ 116,103 \end{array}$	$19,517 \\18,999 \\19,130 \\18,402 \\19,274$	$18,843 \\18,744 \\18,159 \\18,222 \\19,457$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,912\\ 1,762\\ 1,567\\ 1,383\\ 1,278 \end{array}$	$378 \\ 342 \\ 308 \\ 278 \\ 248$	56, 221 55, 962 55, 384 54, 899 56, 154	3,315 2,715 2,668 2,289 2,643	$1, 107 \\884 \\936 \\1, 127 \\1, 570$	$740 \\ 714 \\ 611 \\ 574 \\ 769$	3,827 3,247 3,164 2,767 3,102	$\begin{array}{c} 20,600\\ 19,600\\ 20,200\\ 19,000\\ 19,300 \end{array}$
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954	$\begin{array}{c} 116, 602 \\ 114, 681 \\ 114, 671 \\ 120, 221 \\ 122, 094 \end{array}$	21, 185 22, 990 24, 933 27, 405 27, 580	$\begin{array}{c} 20,214\\ 21,436\\ 19,727\\ 16,800\\ 18,218 \end{array}$	$1, 336 \\1, 372 \\1, 471 \\1, 538 \\1, 607$	$249 \\ 254 \\ 267 \\ 274 \\ 279$	58,954 58,063 58,068 57,891 58,933	$\begin{array}{c} 2,310\\ 2,312\\ 2,025\\ 2,046\\ 1,948 \end{array}$	$1,944 \\2,415 \\2,624 \\2,907 \\3,236$	817 950 1,049 1,008 1,161	2,790 2,804 2,525 2,576 2,430	21,400 23,400 24,500 27,100 28,000
1955 1956	$123, 128 \\ 125, 698$	28, 090 27, 855	20, 044 18, 833	$1,617 \\ 1,564$	$275 \\ 279$	$59,496 \\ 61,042$	$1,634 \\ 1,687$	$3,350 \\ 4,275$	$1,090 \\ 1,275$	2, 171 2, 182	28, 300 28, 000

TABLE 28.—Livestock production on farms, 1910-56¹

¹ The figure for livestock represents the net live-weight production in the calendar year. Except for milk and chickens before 1923, production data given are official estimates of the Department of Agriculture.
² Milk production 1910-23 from Works Progress Administration report (2).
³ Includes pulled wool.
⁴ Net annual live-weight production of chickens excluding broilers, equivalent to the chickens raised during the year less death loss of chickens that were on hand at the beginning of the year. It thus combines the raising and laying flock in one enterprise by subtracting losses in the laying flock from chickens raised fed per 100 pounds.
⁸ Number of chickens raised multiplied by average weight per head of chickens sold. Before 1924, 114 percent of net live-weight production of calibe and calves excluding milk cows. The estimated weight of the interease on the recease of the entilk-cow herd in the year was subtracted from or added to the net live weight production of catile and calves excluding milk cows. The estimated weight of the interease or the recease of the entilk-cow herd in the year was subtracted from or added to the net live weight production of catile and calves as reported by AMS. Changes of less than 100,000 head were disregarded.

regarded.

		Net live	-weight pro	oduction			
Year beginning Oct. 1	Milk produced	Cattle and calves, exclud- ing milk cows	Sheep and lambs	Hogs	Hogs fed in year ²	Eggs produced	Average number layers in year
1910	Million pounds 65,700 66,400 67,500 73,200 73,200 73,200 73,800 73,800 83,300 83,300 83,400 90,400 90,400 90,400 90,400 90,400 90,400 91,710 99,463 102,097 103,789 104,657 102,458 101,468 101,468 101,502 117,754 116,623 117,764 117,765 112,503 115,025 113,507	Million pounds pounds 12, 800 12, 000 12, 200 12, 200 12, 200 12, 200 12, 200 12, 200 14, 400 15, 400 16, 600 15, 500 15, 500 15, 500 12, 250 12, 525 13, 125 13, 525 14, 400 12, 250 12, 525 13, 175 14, 300 14, 600 14, 600 14, 600 14, 600 14, 600 14, 600 14, 600 14, 600 14, 600 15, 200 16, 050 17, 550 19, 800 20, 875 19, 800 20, 875 20, 875 20, 875	$\begin{array}{c} \textit{Multion}\\ \textit{pounds}\\ \textit{1, 134}\\ \textit{1, 238}\\ \textit{1, 238}\\ \textit{1, 250}\\ \textit{1, 258}\\ \textit{1, 210}\\ \textit{1, 306}\\ \textit{1, 210}\\ \textit{1, 306}\\ \textit{1, 210}\\ \textit{1, 306}\\ \textit{1, 210}\\ \textit{1, 3684}\\ \textit{1, 584}\\ \textit{1, 655}\\ \textit{1, 584}\\ \textit{1, 582}\\ \textit{2, 030}\\ \textit{1, 852}\\ \textit{1, 854}\\ \textit{1, 854}\\ \textit{1, 848}\\ \textit{1, 848}\\ \textit{1, 848}\\ \textit{1, 2, 011}\\ \textit{2, 083}\\ \textit{2, 213}\\ \textit{2, 2083}\\ \textit{2, 213}\\ \textit{2, 983}\\ \textit{2, 2159}\\ \textit{1, 980}\\ \textit{1, 615}\\ \textit{1, 420}\\ \textit{1, 615}\\ \textit{1, 420}\\ \textit{1, 363}\\ \textit{1, 416}\\ \textit{1, 522} \end{array}$	Million pounds 12, 400 12, 100 12, 500 13, 500 13, 500 14, 200 14, 200 15, 500 14, 600 15, 500 14, 600 15, 800 15, 600 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 500 16, 900 17, 600 17, 600 18, 800 18, 400 18, 800 18, 400 18, 800 19, 800 18, 800 19, 800 18, 800	1,000 head 	Million eggs 29,100 28,400 27,900 27,700 28,900 30,200 29,800 30,200 29,800 30,200 29,800 30,200 29,800 32,700 34,400 34,400 34,400 34,400 34,400 34,400 34,400 35,516 33,3190 34,413 35,516 34,430 33,190 34,443 35,516 34,450 34,450 35,516 34,450 35,516 34,450 35,516 34,450 35,516 34,450 35,516 34,450 35,516 34,450 35,516 35,516 34,450 35,516 35,517635,516 35,5176 35,517635,516 35,5176 35,517635,516 35,5176 35,517635,516 35,5176 35,517635,516 35,5176 35,517635,516 35,5176 35,517635,516 35,5176 35,517635,516 35,5176 35,517635,516 35,5176 35,517635,516 35,517635,516 35,517635,516 35,517635,516 35,517635,516 35,517635,516 35,517635,516 35,5176 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,51635,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,51635,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,516 35,5	Million head
1953 1954 1955 1955 1956	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	27, 775 28, 225 28, 075 27, 680	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,589\\ 1,614\\ 1,577\\ 1,536\end{array}$	17, 400 19, 400 19, 500 18, 800	81, 169 89, 986 92, 785 89, 132	58, 385 59, 602 60, 311 61, 539	313 312 310 310 310

¹ Production of livestock for the year beginning October 1 was calculated in order to relate more closely livestock to feed fed. Since 1924, milk and eggs produced have been reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service by months, so the yearity production of milk and eggs was calculated for the year beginning October 1. Hog production has been calculated by the author for each quarter of the year since 1926. Total concentrates fed to all livestock in each quarter of the year exported by the feed Statistics, (44, table 2). The quantity fed in the year to each class of livestock except hogs was allocated to each quarter by estimating the percentage fed in each quarter. The rest of the feed in each quarter was assumed to have been fed to hogs. The annual production of hogs as reported by AMS was then distributed by quarters in proportion to the feed fed as calculated above. Before 1926, hog production for the year beginning October 1 was calculated for the calendar-year production by taking 25 percent of production figures are ompiled. Before 1924, cattle and calves in all years since 1924, as no monthly production figures are compiled. Before 1924, cattle and calf production was estimated by multiplying the number of cattle as of January 1. excluding milk cows, by 330 pounds. Sheep and lamb production was estimated throughout by the 25 to 75 percent nethod. The error may be rather large in some years by this method of calculation. Before 1924, for milk, the percentages used were 20 and 80, and for eggs 12 and 88, in estimating production for the year beginning October 1. "The number of hogs fed in the feeding year beginning October 1." The number of hogs fed in the feeding year beginning October 1 was obtained by a method described in "Annimal Units Fed Annualy", U. S. Dept. Agr. Statis. Bul. 194 (23). ¹ Production of livestock for the year beginning October 1 was calculated in order to relate more closely

TABLE 30.—Animal units of livestock fed annually, by kinds, 1909-5	TABLE 30.—Ani	nal units o	f livestock	fed annually	I. by	kinds.	, 1909–56
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Year beginning Oct. 1	Grain- consum- ing	Rough- age-con- suming	Grain- and- roughage consum- ing	Year beginning Oct. 1	Grain- consum- ing	Rough- age-con- suming	Grain- and- roughage consum- ing
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1930 1930 1933 1934	$\begin{array}{c} 133, 315 \\ 134, 913 \\ 137, 661 \\ 142, 222 \\ 146, 483 \\ 143, 431 \\ 147, 355 \\ 143, 431 \\ 150, 305 \\ 145, 859 \\ 144, 001 \\ 149, 472 \\ 158, 170 \\ 149, 472 \\ 158, 170 \\ 158, 170 \\ 158, 170 \\ 158, 170 \\ 151, 201 \\ 153, 159 \\ 154, 070 \\ 152, 753 \\ 156, 436 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 946 \\ 159, 736 \\ 159, 946 \\ 159, 946 \\ 150, 736 \\ 150,$	Thou- sands 83, 377, 82, 688 81, 362 83, 982 83, 982 94, 850 94, 962 94, 750 93, 638 91, 208 90, 978 84, 610 81, 951 79, 634 79, 634 84, 610 84, 710 84, 610 84, 710 84, 610 84, 710 84, 610 84, 710 84, 710 8	$\begin{array}{c} Thou-sands\\ sands\\ 92, 582\\ 73, 718\\ 92, 810\\ 93, 452\\ 95, 738\\ 99, 107\\ 102, 204\\ 103, 152\\ 105, 573\\ 106, 157\\ 104, 194\\ 102, 112\\ 102, 993\\ 104, 191\\ 102, 587\\ 99, 126\\ 96, 890\\ 96, 194\\ 96, 897\\ 99, 496\\ 101, 912\\ 105, 614\\ 106, 142\\ 105, 6142\\ 106, 142\\ 96, 225\\ \end{array}$	1935	Thou- sands 138, 656 137, 827 137, 812 148, 777 156, 143 155, 753 167, 119 192, 227 193, 054 172, 558 167, 259 159, 600 153, 098 153, 095 163, 344 168, 095 167, 349 188, 815 156, 741 161, 458 165, 630 163, 077	Thou- sands 84,6004 82,741 81,145 81,613 83,472 86,414 90,350 94,512 97,209 95,631 * 91,386 88,077 78,977 83,977 82,006 82,381 85,592 90,175 56,664 96,153 96,034 93,971	Thou- sands 97, 097 95, 835 94, 604 98, 006 101, 051 102, 919 109, 285 118, 232 120, 160 103, 917 109, 489 105, 230 100, 662 100, 662 100, 661 102, 291 105, 629 105, 659 108, 598 109, 621 110, 024 111, 675

¹ Preliminary.

TABLE 31.—Corn	fed to differ	rent kinds of	livestock,	1909–56
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			Ex	cluding c	orn in si	lage 1				Corn in	silage	
Year beginning		Princ	eipal liv	estock on	farms		Other					
Öct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Poultry	Hogs	Horses and mules	live- stock ²	Total	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Total
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\tons\\4,205\\4,510\\4,120\\4,410\\2,820\\2,740\end{array}$	1,000 tons 1,940 2,440 1,470 2,435 1,420 1,700	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 605\\ 570\\ 450\\ 510\\ 270\\ 200 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 7,130 7,450 6,840 6,210 6,880 6,590	1,000 tons 26,500 30,856 28,806 31,250 28,369 31,294	1,000 tons 19,750 21,240 17,760 22,520 15,500 15,720	1,000 tons 3,920 4,100 3,620 4,510 2,770 2,800	1,000 tons 64,050 71,166 63,066 71,845 58,029 61,044	1,000 tons 620 750 850 1,060 1,390 1,710	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 20\\ 20\\ 40\\ 80\\ 140\\ 200 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\tons\\10\\10\\20\\30\\30\\40\end{array}$	1,000 tons 650 780 910 1,170 1,560 1,950
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	$\begin{array}{c} 3,965\\ 2,670\\ 4,280\\ 2,900\\ 4,410 \end{array}$	3, 890 3, 545 3, 220 3, 200 3, 320	$194 \\ 115 \\ 210 \\ 100 \\ 220$	6, 285 6, 665 7, 240 6, 690 6, 860	30, 640 27, 307 30, 913 28, 752 29, 008	20,600 15,430 19,750 16,840 18,310	3, 470 2, 430 2, 870 2, 480 2, 440	$\begin{array}{c} 69,044\\ 58,162\\ 68,483\\ 60,962\\ 64,568\end{array}$	2, 130 2, 550 2, 760 2, 980 3, 156	$160 \\ 120 \\ 160 \\ 200 \\ 290$	50 60 70 70 90	$\begin{array}{c} 2,340\\ 2,730\\ 2,990\\ 3,250\\ 3,536\end{array}$
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	4, 425 4, 925 5, 155 5, 550 3, 730	3, 960 3, 955 3, 300 2, 990 2, 070	$300 \\ 215 \\ 160 \\ 150 \\ 130$	8, 175 8, 125 8, 010 8, 700 7, 150	31,790 34,050 33,860 32,373 26,921	$18,670 \\ 17,840 \\ 15,575 \\ 18,120 \\ 13,300$	3, 130 2, 365 1, 930 2, 140 1, 630	70, 450 71, 475 67, 990 70, 023 54, 931	3, 390 3, 285 3, 200 3, 447 2, 919	$280 \\ 260 \\ 230 \\ 250 \\ 180$	80 80 80 80 70	3, 750 3, 625 3, 510 3, 777 3, 169
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	5,250 4,713 5,584 5,976 3,745	3, 720 2, 540 2, 785 2, 460 3, 275	190 220 290 205 385	9, 310 10, 642 10, 712 9, 885 9, 735	29, 374 29, 531 30, 929 28, 760 28, 753	$\begin{array}{c} 14,750\\ 13,428\\ 14,115\\ 13,133\\ 13,489 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,140\\ 2,215\\ 2,435\\ 1,875\\ 1,835\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 64,734\\ 63,289\\ 66,850\\ 62,294\\ 61,217 \end{array}$	3, 466 3, 554 3, 321 3, 459 3, 322	$210 \\ 250 \\ 210 \\ 220 \\ 210 \\ 210 \\$	90 60 50 70 60	3,766 3,864 3,581 3,749 3,592
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	2, 422 3, 646 5, 421 4, 541 4, 334	2, 875 4, 620 5, 305 3, 720 1, 765	$ \begin{array}{r} 140 \\ 795 \\ 825 \\ 685 \\ 170 \end{array} $	6, 689 9, 411 9, 970 8, 719 7, 573	24, 833 29, 777 33, 720 29, 807 16, 965	10, 863 11, 085 12, 325 10, 445 9, 150	$1,045 \\ 1,175 \\ 1,935 \\ 1,335 \\ 475$	48, 867 60, 509 69, 501 59, 252 40, 432	3, 300 3, 500 3, 707 3, 588 3, 415	220 205 230 220 180	70 67 60 65 67	3, 590 3, 772 3, 997 3, 873 3, 662
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	3, 076 2, 883 3, 468 5, 304 6, 081	3, 800 1, 990 4, 052 4, 660 4, 885	$680 \\ 90 \\ 470 \\ 695 \\ 630$	9, 167 6, 870 7, 177 8, 390 8, 130	20, 984 20, 200 26, 121 27, 176 29, 981	$12, 215 \\ 6, 255 \\ 9, 190 \\ 7, 025 \\ 6, 950$	$1,512 \\ 390 \\ 1,320 \\ 1,310 \\ 1,450$	51, 434 38, 678 51, 798 54, 560 58, 107	3, 959 3, 560 4, 342 3, 870 4, 000	265 226 320 290 290	80 76 90 80 70	$\begin{array}{r} 4,304\\ 3,862\\ 4,752\\ 4,240\\ 4,360\end{array}$
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	7 927	5,463 5,485 6,115 6,155 6,260		$10,713 \\ 11,520 \\ 13,096 \\ 13,283 \\ 13,570$	$\begin{array}{c} 27,729\\ 32,063\\ 39,732\\ 37,481\\ 32,665 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,212\\ 6,425\\ 6,630\\ 6,555\\ 6,020 \end{array}$	1, 514 1, 615 2, 185 2, 295 2, 175	58,725 65,710 77,004 75,835 71,243	4,084 3,877 4,030 3,964 4,346	330 322 345 369 400	80 82 83 80 90	4, 494 4, 281 4, 458 4, 413 4, 836
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	8, 809 8, 756 7, 748 8, 642 9, 353	7,400 7,082 5,335 7,570 7,485	$665 \\ 595 \\ 525 \\ 417 \\ 413$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,697\\ 12,581\\ 9,260\\ 12,786\\ 15,397 \end{array}$	35,705 33,326 29,969 30,920 34,865	4, 870 5, 270 4, 425 3, 977 3, 661	1, 995 2, 000 1, 505 1, 710 2, 437	72, 141 69, 610 58, 767 66, 022 73, 611	4, 313 4, 661 4, 142 4, 957 5, 048	390 415 370 432 664	85 90 80 87 36	4, 788 5, 166 4, 592 5, 476 5, 748
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	8, 486 8, 620 9, 855 9, 777 8, 731 9, 176 10, 532	9, 365 11, 551 10, 097 9, 618 9, 702 10, 945 11, 170	$395 \\ 490 \\ 520 \\ 480 \\ 450 \\ 415 \\ 425$	$12,545 \\12,511 \\13,825 \\14,439 \\11,325 \\12,737 \\13,505$	$\begin{array}{c} 36, 165\\ 35, 968\\ 27, 251\\ 29, 400\\ 29, 523\\ 31, 399\\ 31, 346 \end{array}$	2,890 2,460 2,330 1,885 1,525 1,395 1,355	2, 430 2, 520 2, 770 2, 970 2, 925 2, 825 2, 940	$\begin{array}{c} 72,276\\74,120\\66,648\\68,569\\64,181\\68,892\\71,273 \end{array}$	4, 604 4, 497 5, 065 5, 672 6, 117 5, 665 6, 199	1, 196 1, 074 1, 555 1, 599 2, 111 1, 785 1, 944	42 43 46 46 47 43 45	5, 842 5, 614 6, 666 7, 317 8, 275 7, 493 8, 188

¹ Includes corn fed as grain, hogged or grazed off, or in formula feeds, but not corn in silage. Corn silage is considered a roughage in this report and corn in silage is therefore not included as a grain, but is shown separately. If corn in silage is added to corn excluding corn in silage, the total will agree with total corn fed as reported in Grain and Feed Statistics, AMS (44). Corn in silage was calculated by States by multiplying acreage harvested for silage by average yield of all corn. The silage figures before 1919 are rough estimates made by the author.
² Other livestock on farms and all livestock in cities.

		Pr	incipal liv	estock on fa	arms		Other	
Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Poultry	Hogs	Horses and mules	live- stock ²	Total
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 2,460 2,800 1,960 3,290 2,390 2,070	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\ tons \\ 420 \\ 480 \\ 400 \\ 550 \\ 490 \\ 420 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 280 320 270 350 320 280	1,000 tons 1, 610 1, 830 1, 720 2, 250 2, 090 1, 810	1,000 tons 2,370 2,690 2,240 3,150 2,730 2,360	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\ tons\\ 6,440\\ 7,300\\ 6,210\\ 7,940\\ 7,590\\ 6,540\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\ tons \\ 420 \\ 480 \\ 400 \\ 570 \\ 490 \\ 420 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 14,000 15,900 13,200 18,100 16,100 13,900
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	3, 330 2, 350 3, 390 3, 290 2, 750	570 485 570 570 480	370 320 380 380 320	2, 230 2, 055 2, 250 2, 150 2, 010	3, 140 2, 685 3, 360 3, 160 2, 680	8, 290 7, 420 8, 080 8, 580 7, 080	570 485 570 570 480	$\begin{array}{c} 18,500\\ 15,800\\ 18,600\\ 18,700\\ 15,800 \end{array}$
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	3, 500 2, 770 2, 820 3, 030 3, 690	$570 \\ 480 \\ 505 \\ 540 \\ 600$	380 320 335 360 400	2, 450 2, 200 2, 295 2, 650 3, 100	$3, 150 \\ 2, 670 \\ 3, 110 \\ 3, 300 \\ 3, 330$	7, 890 6, 780 6, 930 7, 180 7, 780	$560 \\ 480 \\ 505 \\ 540 \\ 600$	$\begin{array}{c} 18,500\\ 15,700\\ 16,500\\ 17,600\\ 19,500 \end{array}$
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	3, 690 2, 900 2, 609 2, 740 3, 550	600 500 600 735 320	$530 \\ 450 \\ 400 \\ 430 \\ 340$	3, 290 2, 500 2, 300 2, 380 2, 875	3,210 2,907 3,000 3,920 2,011	$\begin{array}{c} 7,380\\ 6,492\\ 6,550\\ 7,262\\ 6,526\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 500 \\ 450 \\ 400 \\ 310 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 19,300\\ 16,249\\ 15,909\\ 17,867\\ 15,932 \end{array}$
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	2,700 4,410 4,330 3,160 2,220	$455 \\ 690 \\ 670 \\ 385 \\ 175$	385 195 190 110 100	2, 980 2, 370 2, 455 1, 700 1, 500	$\begin{array}{r} 4,000\\ 2,855\\ 2,540\\ 1,975\\ 2,546\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6, 612 \\ 4, 940 \\ 4, 585 \\ 2, 050 \\ 2, 020 \end{array}$	350 335 325 185 165	$17,482 \\ 15,795 \\ 15,095 \\ 9,565 \\ 8,726$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$\begin{array}{r} 4,400\\ 3,730\\ 4,865\\ 4,366\\ 4,200\end{array}$	$425 \\ 70 \\ 325 \\ 625 \\ 550$	380 150 480 180 150	2,4402,5102,2802,3002,415	3,057 3,515 4,083 3,739 3,612	4, 300 3, 085 3, 800 3, 700 2, 970	300 250 300 300 280	$15, 302 \\ 13, 310 \\ 16, 133 \\ 15, 210 \\ 14, 177$
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	5, 145 4, 740 5, 400 4, 440 4, 944	690 645 800 700 700	$135 \\ 125 \\ 110 \\ 100 \\ 90$	2, 855 3, 350 3, 390 3, 510 3, 720	$\begin{array}{r} 4,959\\ 4,312\\ 6,024\\ 4,866\\ 4,083\end{array}$	3,965 3,260 3,450 3,170 2,970	$350 \\ 330 \\ 450 \\ 410 \\ 410$	$18,099 \\ 16,762 \\ 19,624 \\ 17,196 \\ 16,917$
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$6, 190 \\ 5, 990 \\ 5, 660 \\ 5, 690 \\ 5, 216$	980 810 530 840 786	$130 \\ 105 \\ 95 \\ 110 \\ 100$	4, 200 3, 730 3, 786 4, 220 3, 922	$7,919 \\ 5,815 \\ 5,145 \\ 6,799 \\ 6,041$	3,600 2,350 1,810 1,600 1,329	570 470 370 490 457	23, 589 19, 270 17, 396 19, 749 17, 851
1950 1951 1952 1953 1953 1954 1955 1956	5,625 5,630 5,270 5,280 6,050 6,012 5,100	$\begin{array}{r} 850\\920\\840\\850\\1,070\\1,105\\935\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 100 \\ 90 \\ 100 \\ 110 \\ 115 \\ 100 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 4,230\\ 4,180\\ 3,800\\ 3,800\\ 4,100\\ 4,220\\ 3,585\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,559\\ 7,007\\ 6,349\\ 6,178\\ 7,064\\ 7,108\\ 6,346\\ \end{array}$	$1, 430 \\ 1, 250 \\ 1, 030 \\ 1, 000 \\ 950 \\ 950 \\ 750 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 490 \\ 500 \\ 560 \\ 560 \\ 600 \\ 620 \\ 520 \end{array}$	$19,284 \\ 19,587 \\ 17,939 \\ 17,768 \\ 19,944 \\ 20,130 \\ 17,336$

TABLE 32.—Oats fed to different kinds of livestock, 1909-56 1

¹ Includes oats fed as grain or in mixed or formula feeds. ² Other livestock on farms and all livestock in cities.

		Principal livestock on farms				Other		
Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Poultry	Hogs	Horses and mules	live- stock ²	Total
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 7, 225 7, 790 6, 690 8, 540 5, 780 5, 530	1,000 tons 2,580 3,110 2,130 3,325 2,150 2,420	1,000 tons 975 970 830 1,010 690 610	1,000 tons 9,550 9,980 9,540 9,680 9,890 9,560	1,000 tons 30, 250 34, 706 32, 766 36, 430 32, 679 35, 654	1,000 tons 26, 440 28, 750 24, 270 30, 830 23, 370 22, 610	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\ tons\\ 4,430\\ 4,660\\ 4,140\\ 5,230\\ 3,370\\ 3,360\end{array}$	1,000 tons 81,450 89,966 80,366 95,045 77,929 79,744
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	8, 385 5, 690 8, 540 7, 360 8, 110	$\begin{array}{c} 4,900\\ 4,300\\ 4,140\\ 4,240\\ 4,180\end{array}$	754 550 740 680 700	$\begin{array}{c} 10,085\\9,690\\10,750\\10,550\\10,260\end{array}$	36, 330 31, 562 36, 313 34, 642 33, 928	29, 360 23, 140 28, 210 25, 940 25, 810	4, 230 3, 030 3, 590 3, 250 3, 080	94, 044 77, 962 92, 283 86, 662 86, 068
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	8, 920 8, 610 8, 940 9, 780 8, 490	4, 930 4, 800 4, 190 4, 000 3, 090	850 690 660 710 710	$\begin{array}{c} 12,090\\ 11,670\\ 11,720\\ 13,080\\ 11,790 \end{array}$	37, 300 38, 880 39, 250 38, 453 32, 701	27,000 25,025 22,930 25,820 21,540	3,860 3,000 2,600 2,880 2,410	94, 950 92, 675 90, 290 94, 723 80, 731
1925 1926 1927 1928 1928	9, 920 8, 698 9, 634 10, 306 9, 105	4, 700 3, 465 3, 850 3, 680 4, 050	880 850 925 970 1, 050	$\begin{array}{c} 14,000\\ 14,697\\ 15,102\\ 14,635\\ 15,675 \end{array}$	34,784 34,930 37,002 36,527 34,628	22, 550 20, 385 21, 090 20, 930 20, 405	2,900 2,890 3,105 2,530 2,460	89, 734 85, 915 90, 708 89, 578 87, 373
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	7, 691 10, 408 11, 477 8, 961 7, 689	3,805 5,760 6,425 4,335 2,100	$\begin{array}{r} 850 \\ 1,175 \\ 1,215 \\ 865 \\ 335 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,984\\ 15,930\\ 16,015\\ 13,144\\ 11,418 \end{array}$	32,575 35,933 39,541 33,657 21,446	$17,865 \\ 16,380 \\ 17,265 \\ 12,680 \\ 11,300$	1, 805 1, 870 2, 580 1, 735 850	78, 575 87, 456 94, 518 75, 377 55, 138
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$9,581 \\7,853 \\10,442 \\11,570 \\12,331$	4, 570 2, 235 4, 752 5, 695 5, 820	$1, 185 \\ 320 \\ 1, 075 \\ 1, 035 \\ 945$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,972\\ 11,285\\ 13,867\\ 15,100\\ 15,095 \end{array}$	26,704 25,361 32,694 33,523 36,452	16, 770 9, 495 13, 275 11, 035 10, 165	2, 097 805 1, 950 1, 945 2, 025	75, 879 57, 354 78, 055 79, 903 82, 833
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$\begin{array}{c} 13,738\\ 15,327\\ 16,891\\ 16,751\\ 16,872 \end{array}$		936 1, 030 1, 065 965 960	$17,208 \\ 20,510 \\ 24,701 \\ 24,263 \\ 24,400$	35, 870 41, 347 55, 345 53, 180 42, 783	10, 632 10, 320 10, 695 10, 220 9, 360	$\begin{array}{c} 2,114\\ 2,410\\ 3,155\\ 3,230\\ 2,980 \end{array}$	87, 236 97, 749 119, 637 116, 174 105, 015
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$\begin{array}{c} 16,639\\ 16,071\\ 14,798\\ 15,782\\ 15,880 \end{array}$	8, 900 8, 187 6, 190 8, 755 8, 574	910 785 710 632 601	$\begin{array}{c} 23,388\\ 21,241\\ 19,601\\ 21,520\\ 23,886 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 48,221\\ 41,126\\ 37,028\\ 39,546\\ 42,550 \end{array}$	8,770 7,730 6,315 5,667 5,061	2, 895 2, 685 2, 130 2, 420 3, 109	$109,723 \\97,825 \\86,772 \\94,322 \\99,661$
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$\begin{array}{c} 15,631\\ 15,580\\ 16,190\\ 16,267\\ 16,362\\ 16,927\\ 17,297\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,620\\ 12,861\\ 11,257\\ 10,833\\ 11,322\\ 12,725\\ 12,750\\ \end{array}$	585 675 685 670 680 665 655	22, 935 22, 405 22, 037 22, 848 21, 003 22, 798 22, 772	44, 781 45, 165 35, 309 37, 663 38, 992 41, 226 40, 741	4, 410 3, 770 3, 400 2, 925 2, 510 2, 380 2, 140	3, 180 3, 260 3, 545 3, 770 3, 825 3, 795 3, 800	$\begin{array}{c} 102,142\\ 103,716\\ 92,423\\ 94,976\\ 94,694\\ 100,516\\ 100,155 \end{array}$

¹ Corn, excluding corn in silage, oats, barley, sorghum grains, wheat, and rye. Includes grain fed as such, hogged off, or in mixed or formula feeds.
 ² Other livestock on farms and all livestock in cities.

		Pr	incipal live	estock on fa	arms		Other	
Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Poultry	Hogs	Horses and mules	live- stock ²	Total
1926 1927 1928 1928	1,000 tons 850 1, 155 1, 140 1, 140	1,000 tons 190 255 310 310	${}^{1,000\ tons}_{\begin{subarray}{c}150\\200\\310\\310\\310\end{subarray}}$	$1,000 \ tons \\ 300 \\ 450 \\ 610 \\ 695$	1,000 tons 1,308 1,691 2,629 2,546	1,000 tons 120 160 270 270	1,000 tons 60 80 145 145	1,000 tons 2,978 3,991 5,414 5,416
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	$1,540 \\ 1,167 \\ 1,136 \\ 845 \\ 840$	$310 \\ 235 \\ 265 \\ 75 \\ 65$	$310 \\ 160 \\ 180 \\ 50 \\ 60$	895 680 770 215 305	2,042 1,655 1,810 503 741	$270 \\ 180 \\ 200 \\ 55 \\ 65$	$145 \\ 110 \\ 125 \\ 35 \\ 40$	5,512 4,187 4,486 1,778 2,116
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$\begin{array}{c} 1,625\\ 1,015\\ 1,539\\ 1,390\\ 1,600 \end{array}$	$165 \\ 85 \\ 155 \\ 210 \\ 240$	$105 \\ 70 \\ 100 \\ 135 \\ 145$	455 375 525 720 900	$1, 173 \\ 853 \\ 1, 015 \\ 1, 381 \\ 1, 707$	$115 \\ 80 \\ 110 \\ 150 \\ 125$	75 50 70 95 115	3,713 2,528 3,514 4,081 4,832
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$1, 695 \\1, 865 \\1, 810 \\1, 660 \\1, 150$	$255 \\ 290 \\ 465 \\ 300 \\ 295$	$165 \\ 185 \\ 185 \\ 160 \\ 120$	720 730 945 995 890	2, 305 2, 816 3, 313 2, 640 1, 691	$215 \\ 225 \\ 205 \\ 190 \\ 165$	$125 \\ 145 \\ 200 \\ 175 \\ 130$	5,480 6,256 7,123 6,120 4,441
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	890	265 185 205 235 203	$110 \\ 80 \\ 85 \\ 100 \\ 86$	$790 \\ 645 \\ 765 \\ 1,000 \\ 863$	$1,692 \\1,113 \\1,130 \\1,148 \\1,006$	$160 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 45 \\ 38$	$120 \\ 90 \\ 95 \\ 110 \\ 96$	4,092 2,973 3,210 3,668 3,178
1950	$\begin{array}{r} 880\\ 790\\ 700\\ 840\\ 1,100\\ 1,174\\ 1,055\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 200\\ 220\\ 195\\ 240\\ 370\\ 465\\ 415 \end{array}$	85 85 75 90 120 135 130	850 850 750 900 1,030 1,150 820	$\begin{array}{c} 1,309\\ 1,507\\ 1,238\\ 1,610\\ 1,827\\ 1,994\\ 2,042 \end{array}$	30 20 15 15 10 10	100 100 110 130 170 200 180	$\begin{array}{c} 3,454\\ 3,572\\ 3,083\\ 3,825\\ 4,627\\ 5,128\\ 4,652\end{array}$

TABLE 34.—Barley fed to different kinds of livestock, 1926-56 1

Includes barley fed as grain or in mixed or formula feeds.
 Other livestock on farms and all livestock in cities.

TABLE 35.-Sorghum grains and wheat and rye fed to different kinds of livestock, 1926-56¹

		Total	1,000 tons 1,396 1,396 1,902 3,448	5,754 5,210 3,636 3,318 3,392	3,870 2,042 4,732 4,310 4,310	$\begin{array}{c} 2,604\\ 5,922\\ 12,906\\ 14,312\\ 8,792\end{array}$	7, 546 3, 862 5, 568 2, 802 3, 234	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 168\\ 3, 224\\ 2, 596\\ 2, 624\\ 1, 902\\ 2, 024\\ 2, 024\end{array}$
	Other	live- stock ²	1,000 tons 100 100 100 150	250 220 170 160	180 95 220 220 150	75 255 250 285 175	150 75 110 55 74	8888488
		Horses and mules	1,000 tons 10 15 15 30 30	30 33 55 50 30 32 55 50	85 29 35 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 6	5087280 50872000 5087280 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 508720 50750 50070 50750 50750 50070 50070 50070 50070 50000 5000 50000	40	
Wheat and rye	farms	Hogs	1,000 tons 396 435 497 863	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1, 450 \\ 1, 236 \\ 921 \\ 948 \\ 1, 057 \end{smallmatrix} }$	1, 050 572 982 734 795	$^{299}_{5,616}$ $^{1,387}_{5,616}$ $^{7,602}_{3,417}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 315\\ 332\\ 468\\ 210\\ 254 \end{array}$	288 270 196 175 190 300
Wheat	Principal livestock on farms	Poultry	$1,000 \\ tons \\ 750 \\ 940 \\ 950 \\ 1,780 $	$\begin{array}{c} 2,960\\ 2,589\\ 1,990\\ 1,830\\ 1,815\\ 1,815 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,175\\ 1,145\\ 2,980\\ 2,830\\ 2,940 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,960\\ 3,730\\ 5,950\\ 4,450\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4, 511 \\ 3, 140 \\ 2, 630 \\ 2, 640 \end{array}$	2,580 2,674 2,194 2,194 1,512 1,512 1,514
	ipal live	Sheep	1,000 tons					
	Princ	Beef cattle	1,000 tons 35 35 60	100 100 65 65 65	75 90 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	46 65 110 70	38288 8	****
		Dairy cattle	1,000 tons 135 171 325 565	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 944 \\ 1,030 \\ 255 \\ 265 \\ 265 \\ \end{smallmatrix} }$	355 170 415 360 320	${}^{190}_{\begin{array}{c} 405\\ 405\\ 925\\ 1,030\\ 630\end{array}}$	465 285 310 236 236	210 130 135 110 110 120 130
		Total	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\tons\\2,003\\2,262\\2,101\\1,360\end{array}$	$\substack{1,755\\1,755\\1,800\\1,464\\472\end{array}$	$\substack{1, 560\\ 796\\ 1, 878\\ 1, 808\\ 1, 407 \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,\ 328\\ 3,\ 099\\ 2,\ 711\\ 3,\ 622\\ 3,\ 622\end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 2,355\ 2,110\ 1,831\ 2,081\ 1,787\ 1,787 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,960\\ 3,213\\ 2,157\\ 2,157\\ 3,468\\ 4,464\\ 4,870\end{array}$
	Other	live- stock ²	1,000 tons 35 40 30 20	15 25 25 25 10	88448	965 7 65 20 96 2 2 6	55 55 55 60 55 55	100 55 55 100 1100 1100
		Horses and mules	${}^{1,000}_{tons}$	70 120 120 35	105 55 130 80 80	$200 \\ 330 \\ 340 \\ 225 \\ 155 $	100 70 33 33	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255
Sorghum grains	larms	Hogs	1,000 tons 788 947 721 455	250 410 550 137	440 221 493 357	578 769 660 591 927	590 540 316 384 384	460 413 275 265 403 535 707
Sorghun	stock on	Poultry	$1,000\ tons\ tons\ 505\ 700\ 810\ 590$	460 880 880 680 225	735 385 905 710 710	$^{1,\ 180}_{1,\ 270}$	$^{1,190}_{1,160}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,730\\ 2,190\\ 1,515\\ 1,515\\ 2,434\\ 3,179\\ 3,348\\ \end{array}$
	Principal livestock on farms	Sheep	1,000 tons 35 35 15	20 20 20 20 20 20	252250 252250	35 10 10 10	10 cu cu cu cu	2
	Princ	Beef cattle	1,000 tons 210 175 140 85	65 125 115 95 30	$105 \\ 50 \\ 130 \\ 120 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ 80 \\ $	290 320 335 335 335	190 80 70 80 70 80 70 80	$\begin{array}{c} 175\\ 140\\ 95\\ 95\\ 95\\ 150\\ 180\\ 200\end{array}$
		Dairy cattle	1,000 tons 100 115 125 105	85 155 140 120 30	125 55 155 150 130	215 390 270 335	220 220 190 189	430 350 235 235 235 235 445 445 445
	Year beginning Oct. 1		1926. 1927 1927 1928 1929	1930	1936. 1936. 1937 1937 1939.	1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944.	1945. 1946. 1947 1943 1949.	1950 1953 1963 1953 1954 1954

¹ Includes grains fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. ² Other livestock on farms and all livestock in cities.

		Total	1,000 tons 751 775 775 725	590 615 630 788 718 718	924 892 871 905	$1,120\\1,548\\1,578\\1,578\\1,575\\1,769$	$1,\ 395\\1,\ 736\\1,\ 434\\1,\ 433\\1,\ 501$	$\begin{matrix} 1, 949 \\ 1, 473 \\ 1, 473 \\ 1, 473 \\ 1, 523 \\ 1, 523 \\ 1, 538 \\ 1, 538 \end{matrix}$	loes not
		Other live- stock ³	1,000 tons 35 20 20	15 15 15 15	88888	88444	58 58 52 58 58 52	8224229	lucts. I ers' dried
Grain proteins 5	farms	Other	1,000 tons			10 18 10 10	10	20 15	⁴ Includes tankage, meat seraps, fishmeal, and dried milk products. Does not clude milk or skim milk fed as liquids. ⁵ Includes gluten feed and meal, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains.
Grain p	stock on	Poultry	1,000 tons 105 140 130	111 100 115 100	135 130 130 110	135 135 205 205 150	$100 \\ 160 \\ 190 \\ 140 \\ 140 $	$\begin{array}{c} 210\\2240\\238\\238\\238\\238\\238\\238\\238\\238\\238\\238$	dried n grains, a
	Principal livestock on farms	Beef cattle and sheep	1,000 tons	30	40	504468 804468 805	40 55 35 50 50	60 54 45 50 50 50 50 50 50	ieal, and s' dried _i
	Princ	Dairy cattle	1,000 tons 626 654 615 575	464 500 505 573 573	771 702 670 701 775	$\begin{array}{c} 925\\ 1,329\\ 1,275\\ 1,285\\ 1,519\end{array}$	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1.220\\ 1.496\\ 1.189\\ 1.189\\ 1.166\\ 1.260 \end{smallmatrix} }$	$\begin{matrix} 1, 629\\ 1, 128\\ 1, 128\\ 1, 148\\ 1, 198\\ 1, 264\\ 1, 210\end{matrix}$	os, fishm liquids. l, brewer
		Total	1,000 tons 845 848 868 876	851 817 825 925 871	${}^{1,003}_{1,043}\\{}^{969}_{1,048}\\{}^{1,048}_{1,121}$	$^{1,215}_{1,172}\\^{1,174}_{1,124}\\^{1,282}_{1,125}$	$\substack{1,058\\1,062\\1,149\\1,252\\1,281\end{array}$	1, 314 1, 494 1, 537 1, 911 1, 638 1, 779 1, 630	⁴ Includes tankage, meat scraps, fishi include milk or skim milk fed as liquids. ⁵ Includes gluten feed and meal, brewe
oroteins 4		Other live- stock ³	1,000 tons 70 60 60	83888	3222 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022 2022	888888	50 50 59 50 59 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	108890 108850 108850	kage, m skim mil ten feed
Animal proteins 4		Hogs on farms	1,000 tons 500 518 511	551 442 445 430 446	518 523 563 563 563 563	645 677 862 862 875	693 627 669 682 722	764 949 991 908 850 850	udes tan milk or udes glu
		Poultry on farms	1,000 tons 238 278 290 305	240 315 370 370 365	405 445 385 415 415	510 334 350 490	315 385 385 520 520	490 660 645 785 710 710	4 Incl include ⁵ Incl
		Total	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\tons\\2,703\\2,258\\2,580\\2,642\end{array}$	2, 392 2, 166 2, 107 2, 069 2, 152	2, 772 3, 108 3, 397 3, 440 3, 649	$\begin{array}{c} 4,405\\ 4,639\\ 6,089\\ 6,255\\ 6,212\\ \end{array}$	5, 810 5, 837 6, 241 7, 316 7, 867	8, 659 9, 130 8, 916 8, 916 8, 576 9, 178 9, 178 9, 178	Dra
		Other live- stock ³	$1,000\ tons\ tons\ 80\ 80\ 80\ 80\ 80\ 80\ 80\ 80\ 80\ 80$	75 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	100 120 125 130	165 185 220 235 235 215	200 255 332 332	460 595 390 390 415 415	and cor
		Horses and mules	1,000 tons 30 20 20	20 15 15 15	50555 ¹²	****	¹⁰ 10	10	oil meal.
Dilseed meals ²	arms	Hogs	1,000 1008 510 433 440 372	$212 \\ 204 \\ 355 \\ 355 \\ 355 \\ 312 $	316 498 566 481 641	$^{830}_{1, 660}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 935 \\ 1, 423 \\ 1, 331 \\ 1, 528 \\ 1, 673 \\ 1, 673 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$\begin{smallmatrix} 2, \ 090\\ 1, \ 741\\ 1, \ 671\\ 1, \ 601\\ 1, \ 959\\ 1, \ 959\\ \end{smallmatrix}$, peanut
Oilseed	Principal livestock on farms	Poultry	1,000 tons 280 230 230 230 230	295 265 265 265 265 285 285 235	470 560 763 915 935	$\substack{1,\ 215\\1,\ 450\\1,\ 935\\2,\ 045\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.990 \\ 1,885 \\ 2,049 \\ 2,500 \\ 2,926 \end{array}$	3, 305 3, 195 3, 195 3, 060 3, 185 3, 185 3, 770	ds. eed meal cities.
	ipal lives	Shecp	1,000 tons 90 100 100	83888	000000 000000	90 100 100 100 100	85 77 65 65 65 65 65	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	mula fee neal, lins estock in
	Princ	Beef cattle	1,000 tons 605 690 615	530 495 580 610 610	530 680 678 655 670	845 910 835 1,060 970	$\substack{1,075\\1,009\\1,040\\1,253\\1,452\end{array}$	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1, 660\\ 1, 940\\ 1, 825\\ 1, 820\\ 1, 920\\ 2, 125\\ 2, 125\\ \end{smallmatrix}$	in mixed or formula feeds. neal, soybean meal, linseeds rms and all livestock in ci
		Dairy cattle	$1,000\ tons\ 983\ 983\ 983\ 815\ 1,020\ 1,175$	$1,070 \\ 987 \\ 952 \\ 940 \\ 777 \\ 777 \\$	$1,251 \\ 1,150 \\ 1,150 \\ 1,151 \\ 1,153 \\ 1,15$	1,215 1,059 1,299 1,580 1,672	$^{1,505}_{1,210}$	$1,\ 669\\1,\ 470\\1,\ 685\\1,\ 685\\1,\ 600\\1,\ 520\\1,\ 659\\1,$	or in mix d meal, s farms ar
	Year beginning	0eť. 1	1926 1927 1928 1929	1930 1931 1922 1933 1934	1935 1936 1937 1938 1938	1940 1941 1942 1943	1945 1946 1947 1948 1948	1950. 1951. 1953. 1953. 1954. 1956.	¹ Feeds fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. ² Inchuces cottonseed meal, soybean meal, linseed meal, peanut oil meal. and copra or cocount meal. ³ Other livestock on farms and all livestock in cities.

TABLE 37.—Commercial high-protein feeds as a percentage of all concentrates fed to different kinds of livestock, 1926-56¹

Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Poultry	Hogs	All livestock
1926 1927 1928 1929	Percent 12.9 10.8 11.3 12.8	Percent 15.0 12.0 14.0 12.0	Percent 8.6 8.5 8.8 8.3	Percent 3.5 3.3 3.7 3.8	Percent 2.7 2.4 2.5 2.4	Percent 4.4 3.8 4.2 4.3
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	12.69.69.011.510.8	$11.0 \\ 7.5 \\ 6.6 \\ 11.0 \\ 21.8$	9.0 4.6 4.5 7.0 18.4	3.8 3.6 3.8 4.4 4.8	$2.5 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.8 \\ 1.8 \\ 3.6$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.3\\ 3.7\\ 3.4\\ 4.4\\ 5.7\end{array}$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1938 1939	$13. \ 6 \\ 14. \ 1 \\ 11. \ 8 \\ 11. \ 1 \\ 11. \ 2$	9.6 22.5 11.6 9.7 9.7	$\begin{array}{c} 6.7\\ 20.6\\ 8.1\\ 8.3\\ 8.8 \end{array}$	5.4 7.5 7.2 7.6 7.5	3.0 3.8 3.1 3.0 3.3	5.3 7.2 5.7 5.8 5.9
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	11.5 11.7 11.8 13.0 13.9	10.9 11.7 9.7 12.2 11.2	9.2 8.9 8.8 8.8 8.0	8.3 7.8 8.1 8.1 8.7	3.9 3.7 4.2 4.0 3.9	6.6 6.5 6.5 6.9 7.4
1945 1946 1947 1948 1948 1949	12. 3 12. 4 13. 2 13. 0 12. 4	10. 5 10. 8 13. 8 12. 1 13. 9	8.0 8.1 8.2 8.6 9.0	8.2 8.7 10.0 11.1 11.3	3. 3 4. 7 5. 0 5. 2 5. 3	6.6 7.4 8.4 8.8 8.9
1950 1951 1952 1953 1953 1954 1955 1955 1956	$12.7 \\ 12.1 \\ 12.4 \\ 12.4 \\ 11.8 \\ 12.1 \\ 12.3 \\$	$13.1 \\ 12.6 \\ 13.0 \\ 13.3 \\ 13.0 \\ 12.5 \\ 13.2 $	9.2 8.5 8.4 9.0 8.8 9.0 8.6	$\begin{array}{c} 13.0\\ 13.0\\ 13.7\\ 13.4\\ 13.7\\ 14.5\\ 15.1 \end{array}$	5.9 5.7 6.6 6.5 6.0 5.9 6.4	$\begin{array}{r} 9.7\\ 9.7\\ 10.4\\ 10.3\\ 10.0\\ 10.2\\ 10.7\end{array}$

¹ Includes oilmeals, animal proteins, brewers' and distillers' grains, and gluten feed and meal. Does not include milk, skim milk, or buttermilk fed as liquids.

p

Year beginning Oct. 1 Dairy cattle Beef Horses Other Sheep Poultry Hogs and live-Total cattle mules stock 1,000 tons 1,609 1,469 1,635 1,750 4, 259 3, 900 4, 223 4, 243 715 605 1,007 933 1926_____ 85 613 30 200 1927. 1928. 90 588 30 185 -----660 160 1928 1929 690 100 958 20 615 100 883 $\overline{20}$ 160 715 3, 833 3, 598 3, 617 3, 782 3, 741 1930. 1, 534 530 90 646863 201501931_____ 1932_____ 1933_____ 1934_____ 1, 487 1, 457 1, 598 1, 350 145 160 495 480 60 $\begin{array}{c} 680 \\ 730 \end{array}$ 711 715 $\frac{20}{15}$ 60 720 700 580 70 634 15 165 640 90 801 15 145 $\begin{array}{c} 1,\,010\\ 1,\,135\\ 1,\,278\\ 1,\,480\\ 1,\,460 \end{array}$ 2, 022 1, 852 1, 820 1, 845 1, 928 1935_____ $530 \\ 720 \\ 678$ 15 198 4, 699 5, 043 5, 186 90 834 1, 021 1, 075 1, 044 1, 277 1936_____ 1937_____ $\frac{10}{20}$ 195 100 100 $\overline{20}$ 215 1938 1939 5, 359 5, 675 655100 202152 20 670 100 2202, 140 2, 388 2, 574 2, 865 3, 191 1, 485 1, 586 2, 458 2, 217 1, 775 6, 740 7, 359 8, 841 9, 112 9, 106 1, 860 2, 020 2, 474 2, 455 2, 685 1940_____ 875 105 30 $\frac{245}{275}$ 950 875 1941_____ 110 $\overline{30}$ 1942_____ 1943_____ 110 30 3201,100 1,020 100 30 3451944 90 30 315 1945_____ 1946_____ 1947_____ 2, 725 2, 706 2, 675 2, 776 2, 671 2, 405 2, 430 2, 674 3, 220 3, 566 1, 638 2, 050 2, 000 2, 210 8, 263 8, 635 8, 824 10, 001 10, 649 1,115 85 20275 1, 064 1, 075 1, 300 1, 502 75 15 295 70 65 320 10 1948..... 420 10 2, 395 1949_____ 64 31 420 2, 854 2, 779 2, 538 2, 662 2, 509 2, 607 2, 809 11, 922 12, 097 11, 818 12, 060 11, 682 12, 561 13, 191 2, 698 2, 598 2, 730 2, 748 1, 720 1, 985 1, 870 1, 925 4,005 3,960 4,095 4,120 1950_____ 65 70 70 75 30 550 1951 1952 25 680 10 505 1953 530 2, 648 2, 784 2, 869 525 552 550 1954.... 1,965 75 3,960 1955..... 2,035 2,175 75 70 4, 508 4, 718 1956 ----

 TABLE 38.—Consumption of commercial high-protein feeds, by kinds of livestock,

 1926-56

¹ See footnote, table 37.

TABLE 33. Consumption of continued mean, og kinus of inestock, 1320	onseed meal, by kinds of livestock, 1926-56
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Year beginning Oct. 1	Dair y cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Poultry	Hogs	Horses and mules	Other live- stock	Total
1926 1927 1928 1929	1,000 tons 843 575 825 975	1,000 tons 705 575 670 595	1,000 tons 85 90 100 100	1,000 tons 143 84 84 101	1,000 tons 252 173 153 154	1,000 tons 30 30 20 20	1,000 tons 90 60 70 70	1,000 tons 2,148 1,587 1,922 2,015
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	885 842 807 785 517	520 495 480 580 610	90 60 60 70 90	82 87 87 61 70	$159 \\ 166 \\ 151 \\ 109 \\ 152$	20 20 15 15 15	65 70 80 80 70	$\begin{array}{c} 1,821\\ 1,740\\ 1,680\\ 1,700\\ 1,524 \end{array}$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	817 945 985 809 747	520 663 668 635 605	90 100 100 100 100	85 85 175 120 80	$101 \\ 206 \\ 285 \\ 229 \\ 140$	15 20 20 20 20 20	90 80 100 100 70	1, 718 2, 099 2, 333 2, 013 1, 762
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	692 546 863 435 732	685 830 675 825 730	$105 \\ 110 \\ 110 \\ 100 \\ 90$	80 80 100 100 100	200 150 200 200 175	30 30 30 30 30 30	70 75 100 100 125	$\begin{array}{c} 1,862\\ 1,821\\ 2,078\\ 1,790\\ 1,982 \end{array}$
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	328 430 643 803 716	655 564 840 953 1, 228	85 75 60 55 56	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 109$	$150 \\ 150 \\ 200 \\ 200 \\ 128$	$15 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 5$	$100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 150 \\ 140$	1, 433 1, 434 1, 953 2, 271 2, 382
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	470 550 729 901 780 786 710	$935 \\1, 540 \\1, 465 \\1, 520 \\1, 170 \\1, 270 \\1, 090$	40 60 55 55 55 55 55 50	$ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 $	$195 \\ 140 \\ 142 \\ 150 \\ 150 \\ 150 \\ 150 \\ 154$		$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 255 \\ 185 \\ 200 \\ 150 \\ 150 \\ 125 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 1,853\\ 2,650\\ 2,671\\ 2,926\\ 2,405\\ 2,511\\ 2,229\end{array}$

Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Poultry	Hogs	Other livestock	Total
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons		1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
1926				32			32
1927				61			61
1928	20			71			91
1929	20		*******	94		~~~~~	114
1930	20			103			123
1931	30			83	20		133
1932	20			73	20		113
1933	20			69	10		99
1934	80			105	82		267
1935	234			300	70	10	614
1936	75			335	102	20	532
1937	100			458	141	20	719
1938	250			620	125	25	1,020
1939	276	35		655	250	60	1,276
1940	213	60		955	168	* 95	1, 491
1940	213	30		1,090	292	110	1, 491
1942	205	70		1, 685	993	120	3,074
1943	775	125		1,655	633	135	3, 323
1944	740	180		1,845	772	90	3, 627
1945	977	340		1, 740	498	100	3,655
1946	610	375		1,635	1,005	120	3, 745
1947	573	100	10	1,799	746	155	3, 383
1948	540	200	10	2,250	958	200	4, 158
1949	361	130	6	2, 663	1, 167	190	4, 517
1950	401	595	25	3,055	1, 305	337	5,718
1951	530	335	10	2,970	1,475	320	5,640
1952	726	195	20	2,940	1,434	195	5, 510
1953	434	240	20	2, 810	1,291	170	4,965
1954	552	600	20	2,835	1,201	220	5,428
955	534	595	20	3,235	1, 413	245	6,042
1956	730	910	20	3, 505	1.625	295	7,085

TABLE 40.—Consumption of soybean meal, by kinds of livestock, 1926-56

Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Poultry	Hogs	Other livestock	Total
1926 1927 1928 1929	1,000 tons 140 240 175 180	1,000 tons 10 30 20 20	1,000 tons 105 60 75 85	1,000 tons 258 260 287 218	1,000 tons 10 20 10 10	1,000 tons 523 610 567 513
1930	165 115 125 135 180	10	$110 \\ 95 \\ 90 \\ 50 \\ 60$	153 83 99 85 121	10	448 293 314 270 361
1935 1936 1937 1938 1938 1939	200 130 65 85 130	10 17 10 20 30	85 140 130 175 200	145 190 140 127 251		440 477 345 407 611
1940	310 250 230 370 200	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 50 \\ 90 \\ 110 \\ 60 \end{array} $	180 280 150 150 100	462 453 467 512 243		$1,052 \\ 1,033 \\ 937 \\ 1,142 \\ 603$
1945 1946 1947 1948 1948	200 170 270 267 334	80 70 100 100 94	$150 \\ 150 \\ 150 \\ 150 \\ 150 \\ 154$	287 268 385 370 378	5	722 658 905 887 968
1950	198 390 280 265 118 200 219	130 65 165 120 150 120 125	150 150 155 150 150 150 165	590 215 165 230 250 135 180	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	$\begin{array}{c} 1,088\\ 840\\ 735\\ 785\\ 688\\ 625\\ 709\end{array}$

TABLE 41.—Consumption of other oilmeals, by kinds of livestock, 1926-56 1

¹ Includes linseed meal, peanut meal, and copra.

		Total	1,000 1,000 2,433 2,557 2,516 2,516 2,586	2,533 2,456 2,456 2,454	2, 512 2, 670 2, 616 2, 749 2, 726	2, 781 2, 584 2, 584 2, 697 697	3, 110 3, 325 3, 296 3, 754	4, 061 4, 778 5, 307 5, 243 5, 100	
	Other	live- stock	1,000 tons 100 1170 170	170 65 70 70	75 75 75 75 75	83 110 110 110	140 150 160 194	30000000000000000000000000000000000000	
ducts ³		Horses and mules	1,000 tons 630 450 220 205	200 100 100	100 110 105 125	150 135 100 100	120 145 200 165 107	00010000000000000000000000000000000000	
al bypro	arms	Hogs	1,000 tons 145 145 360 330 280	278 60 65 60 49	<u>88888</u>	111 131 139 133 93	120 121 142 163	165 185 175 200 203 209 209 209	
Other commercial byproducts ³	Principal livestock on farms	Poultry	1,000 tons 520 675 690	550 515 535 535 530 530	530 570 515 580 545	591 660 645 640 670	$^{890}_{915}$ $^{915}_{980}$ $^{1}_{1,080}$ $^{1}_{1,085}$	$1,\ 055\\1,\ 025\\1,\ 020\\1,\ 000\\990\\990$	
Other c	ipal lives	Sheep	1,000 1008 55 35 35 35	35 35 40 40 40	04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04 04	404 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	30 35 35 35 40 35 35 35 35	2000 200 2000 200 2000 200 2000 200 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	
	Princi	Beef cattle	1,000 1,000 350 325 300 255	265 260 260 125	290 290 280 280 280 280	287 275 250 280 280	450 470 535 598	$\substack{ \begin{array}{c} 630\\ 734\\ 1,103\\ 1,617\\ 1,688\\ 1,425\\ 1,450 \end{array} }$	
		Dairy cattle	1,000 10018 10018 643 667 786 951	1, 035 1, 351 1, 366 1, 466 1, 540	$\substack{1,\ 417\\1,\ 640\\1,\ 531\\1,\ 569\\1,\ 561\end{array}$	$1,515 \\1,553 \\1,295 \\1,225 \\1,414 \\1,414$	$\substack{1,\ 360\\1,\ 495\\1,\ 385\\1,\ 637\\1,\ 814\end{array}$	90000000000000000000000000000000000000	
		Total	1,000 1,000 4,970 5,120 5,199	$ \begin{array}{c} 5, 033 \\ 4, 449 \\ 4, 350 \\ 4, 502 \\ \end{array} $	4, 827 4, 778 4, 572 4, 886 4, 761	$\begin{array}{c} 4,887\\ 4,657\\ 5,102\\ 5,638\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 5,051\\ 6,264\\ 5,658\\ 5,107\\ 4,968 \end{array} $	5,005 5,217 4,983 4,725 4,725 794	
	Other	live- stock	$1,000\ tons\ tons\ 220\ 220\ 220$	215 190 200 265 265	280 275 305 290	288 275 335 335 335	290 360 322 322	320 340 350 350 350 350	
		Horses and mules	1,000 tons 350 330 330 330 270	170 45 50 50 45	45 40 50 60 60 60	222263	40 35 35 150	150 120 100 100 120 120 120	de
Millfeeds 2	arms	Hogs	$1,000\ tons\ 1000\ 800\ 800\ 700\ 720$	703 310 345 345 251	439 365 400 516 516	378 370 449 440 400	401 635 395 367 367	370 370 350 350 350 350	2 Wheat and rice millfoods
Millfe	Principal livestock on farms	Poultry	$1,000\ tons\ 1,780\ 1,780\ 1,850\ 1$	1, 790 1, 585 1, 820 1, 850 1, 910	5,520 5,520	2, 640 2, 640 2, 870 3, 240 2, 857	2, 770 3, 425 3, 335 3, 070 2, 884	2,905 3,010 2,8318 2,730 2,729 2,729 2,729	at and ric
	ipal lives	Sheep	1,000 tons 25	52 52 52 52 52 53 52 52 52 53 52 52 52 53 52 52 53 52 52 53 52 52 53 52 52 53 52 52 53 52 53 53 52 53 53 52 53 53 53 53 53 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	25 25 25 25 25 45	55 50 44 0 40 40	35 38 28 30 35 24 32	8888888	2 Whee
	Princi	Beef cattle	1,000 100.8 250 250 250 2200	200 85 95 100 75	110 85 110 120	120 105 110 125	135 159 105 130 130	130 125 115 115 115	space
		Dairy cattle	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\tons\\1,480\\1,860\\1,773\\1,914\end{array}$	$1,\ 930\\1,\ 930\\1,\ 931\\1,\ 931\\1,\ 931\\1,\ 931\\1,\ 931\\$	$1,\ 860\\1,\ 763\\1,\ 637\\1,\ 676\\1,\ 350\\1,\ 350$	$1, 287 \\ 1, 157 \\ 1, 065 \\ 1, 270 \\ 1, 448 \\ 1$	$\substack{1,\ 380\\1,\ 600\\1,\ 363\\1,\ 156\\1,\ 091}$	$\begin{matrix} 1, 105\\ 1, 212\\ 1, 150\\ 1, 105\\ 1, 105\\ 1, 134\\ 1, 134 \end{matrix}$	ormula fe
	Year beginning Oct. 1		986 1027 1028 1029	1880 1881 1882 1883 1883	1935	1940 1941 1942 1943	1945. 1947 1947 1949	(960 (951) (952) (955) (956) (956)	¹ Feeds fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds
		i	192	1961 1961 1961	19 19 19 19	19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19,19,1	10.19	6166161616	

¹ Feeds fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. ² Wheat and rice millfeeds. ³ Includes dried and molasses beet and citrus pulp, alfalfa meal, molasses, hominy, oat millfeed, and screenings.

TABLE 43.—Commercial byproduct feeds and all concentrates fed to different kinds of livestock, 1909-56 ¹

1.0		i tai	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 89,750\\ 98,666\\ 89,266\\ 104,241\\ 87,429\\ 89,644\\ \end{array}$	944 762 583 762 168	750 690 631 631	134 577 577 285 495 401	974 874 056 025 835	917 845 429 897 995
		2 Totai		96, 96, 96,	104, 102, 100, 91,	101, 97, 102, 99,	89, 97, 86, 65,	88888
ige	Other	live- stock	1,000 1,000 5,220 5,880 5,880 4,070 4,080	$\begin{array}{c} 4, \\ 3, 740 \\ 3, 740 \\ 3, 900 \\ 3, 900 \\ 3, 680 \\ 3, 680 \end{array}$	4, 360 3, 500 3, 480 2, 910 2, 910	3,400 3,450 3,720 3,010	2, 340 2, 270 3, 010 2, 170 1, 330	2,650 1,350 2,510 2,540 2,540 2,610
All concentrates excluding corn in silage		Horses and mules	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\tons\\27,450\\29,970\\25,590\\31,900\\24,720\\23,970\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 30,560\\ 24,490\\ 29,560\\ 27,190\\ 27,010\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28, 150\\ 26, 175\\ 24, 080\\ 26, 970\\ 22, 670\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23, 580\\ 21, 365\\ 21, 840\\ 21, 500\\ 20, 900\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18,255\\ 16,540\\ 17,430\\ 12,845\\ 11,460\\ 11,460 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,930\\ 9,670\\ 13,440\\ 11,210\\ 10,370\end{array}$
luding o	farms	Hogs	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\1,000\\32,240\\35,796\\35,106\\35,106\\35,179\\35,254\end{array}$	39, 130 34, 162 38, 913 37, 042 36, 128	$\begin{array}{c} 39,300\\ 40,480\\ 41,550\\ 40,053\\ 34,521\\ 34,521\end{array}$	36, 784 36, 982 39, 095 38, 515 36, 511	34, 419 37, 014 40, 666 34, 651 22, 547	28, 037 26, 827 34, 229 35, 127 38, 345
rates exc	stock on	Sheep Poultry	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\1,000\\10,950\\11,450\\10,930\\11,250\\11,250\\10,990\end{array}$	$11,410\\111,090\\12,300\\12,250\\12,060$	13, 890 13, 570 13, 820 15, 580 14, 490	$\begin{array}{c} 16,800\\ 17,600\\ 17,910\\ 17,850\\ 18,930\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,970\\ 18,710\\ 19,100\\ 16,229\\ 14,558\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18, 580\\ 15, 210\\ 17, 750\\ 19, 390\\ 19, 480\\ 19, 480 \end{array}$
concent	Principal livestock on farms	Sheep	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 1,060\\ 1,060\\ 1,060\\ 1,100\\ 1,100\\ 710\end{array}$	854 650 840 780 800	950 790 810 810	${}^{1,000}_{1,060}$	${\begin{array}{c} 1.000\\ 1,290\\ 1,340\\ 1,000\\ 490\end{array}}$	$1, 340 \\ 1, 240 \\ 1, 240 \\ 1, 130 \\ 1$
IIA	Princ	Beef cattle	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\1,000\\3,110\\2,730\\2,730\\3,090\\3,090\end{array}$	5, 650 5, 000 4, 890 4, 890 650 4, 830	5, 530 5, 400 3, 890 3, 890	5, 700 5, 760 5, 920 5, 120	$\begin{array}{c} 4, \ 800\\ 6, \ 590\\ 5, \ 280\\ 2, \ 940\\ \end{array}$	5,500 5,500 5,830 6,750 6,890
		Dairy cattle	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\10,500\\9,980\\10,500\\11,400\\8,640\\8,550\end{array}$	$11,\ 410\\8,\ 630\\11,\ 740\\11,\ 740\\11,\ 660\\11,\ 660$	$\begin{array}{c} 12, 570\\ 12, 360\\ 12, 390\\ 13, 830\\ 12, 340\\ 12, 340\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,870\\ 12,430\\ 13,630\\ 14,500\\ 13,720\\ 13,720\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,190\\ 15,460\\ 16,250\\ 13,850\\ 12,510\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,880\\ 13,108\\ 15,430\\ 16,680\\ 17,170\end{array}$
		Total	1,000 1,000 8,700 8,700 9,500 9,500 9,900	$\begin{array}{c} 9, 900\\ 9, 800\\ 10, 300\\ 10, 100\\ 10, 100\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,800\\ 9,600\\ 10,400\\ 10,700\\ 10,900 \end{array}$	$11,400\\11,662\\11,577\\11,917\\12,028$	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 399\\ 10, 418\\ 10, 538\\ 10, 648\\ 10, 697\\ 10, 697\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,038\\ 12,491\\ 12,374\\ 12,994\\ 13,162\\ 13,162\\ \end{array}$
	Other	live- stock ²	1,000 tons 530 560 650 650 650 . 700 . 720	700 710 650 600	500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	500 560 615 550 550	535 400 430 435 480	553 545 560 585 585
feeds		Horses and mules	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ tons\\ 1,010\\ 1,220\\ 1,320\\ 1,350\\ 1,360\end{array}$	1,200 1,350 1,350 1,250 1,250	$1,150\\1,150\\1,150\\1,150\\1,130$	$1,030 \\ 980 \\ 750 \\ 570 \\ 495 \\ 495 \\$	390 160 165 165	160 175 175 175 205
product	arms	Hogs	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\1,000\\2,340\\2,500\\2,500\\2,500\\2,500\end{array}$	2,2,2,2,2,2 2,4,600 2,4,00 2,00 2,00 2,00 2,00 2,00 2,00	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000\\ 1,600\\ 1,600\\ 1,820 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,000\\ 2,052\\ 1,988\\ 1,883\\ 1,883\end{array}$	$1,844\\1,081\\1,125\\994\\1,101$	$\substack{1,\ 333\\1,\ 466\\1,\ 535\\1,\ 803\\1,\ 893}$
Commercial byproduct feeds	Principal livestock on farms	Poultry	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\t0n8\\1,400\\1,470\\1,230\\1,230\\1,360\\1,430\end{array}$	${}^{1, 325}_{1, 400}$ ${}^{1, 550}_{1, 700}$ ${}^{1, 800}_{1, 800}$	1,800 2,100 2,700	$\begin{array}{c} 2,800\\ 2,903\\ 3,215\\ 3,255\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,986\\ 2,780\\ 3,085\\ 3,140\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 608\\ 3, 925\\ 4, 290\\ 4, 385\end{array}$
Comn	ipal lives	Sheep	1,000 tons 85 90 90 90 90 90 90	000000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	120 140 135 160 160	150 115 115 125 135	155 165 165 165
	Princ	Beef cattle	1,000 tons 530 550 560 560 640 640 670	750 750 650 650	800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	$1,\ 295\\1,\ 295\\1,\ 180\\1,\ 240\\1,\ 070$	995 830 835 945 840	$\begin{array}{c} 930\\ 960\\ 1,078\\ 1,055\\ 1,070\end{array}$
		Dairy cattle	$\begin{array}{c}1,000\\1,000\\2,755\\2,710\\2,860\\3,020\\3,020\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,025\\ 2,940\\ 3,250\\ 3,350\\ 3,550\end{array}$	3,650 3,750 3,450 3,850 3,850	3,950 3,732 3,996 4,194 4,615	4, 499 5, 052 4, 773 4, 829 4, 821	5,299 5,255 5,110 4,839
	Vear hecinning Oct. 1	G	808 910 911 912 913 913 913	915 916 917 918 918	(92) 1921 1923 1923 1923	925 1927 1928 1928	930 1931 1932 1933 1933	3355 1937 1938 1938 1938

46.999.99	76044	02222220
		$\begin{array}{c} 123, 130\\ 125, 354\\ 114, 002\\ 117, 285\\ 117, 285\\ 116, 924\\ 123, 045\\ 123, 240\end{array}$
2, 730 3, 050 3, 890 3, 740 3, 740	3,600 3,490 3,300 4,045 045	4, 250 4, 500 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000 5, 000
$10,885 \\ 10,545 \\ 10,875 \\ 10,400 \\ 9,540 \\ 0,540 \\ \end{array}$	8, 950 6, 560 5, 349 5, 349	4,4700 9,7700 2,9,7700 3,125 305 305
$\begin{array}{c} 37,844\\ 43,434\\ 58,391\\ 55,970\\ 45,051 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 50,380\\ 43,931\\ 39,629\\ 42,293\\ 45,475\end{array}$	48, 170 48, 499 38, 362 40, 875 44, 393 44, 100 44, 100
$\begin{array}{c} 22, 345\\ 25, 830\\ 30, 690\\ 30, 215\\ 30, 295\\ 30, 995 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,453\\ 28,011\\ 26,590\\ 28,890\\ 31,421 \end{array}$	30, 900 30, 400 29, 970 30, 805 31, 015 31, 015 31, 220
$1, 140 \\ 1, 230 \\ 1, 255 \\ 1, 135 \\ 1, 120 \\ 1$	$1,060\\925\\850\\760\\724$	710 820 833 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850 850
$\begin{array}{c} 8,020\\ 9,010\\ 9,025\\ 9,025\\ 9,025\end{array}$	$10,600\\9,880\\7,800\\10,720\\10,804$	13, 100 15, 700 14, 360 14, 500 15, 100 16, 500 16, 500
$\begin{array}{c} 18,680\\ 20,425\\ 21,825\\ 22,111\\ 22,925\\ 22,925\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,104\\ 21,872\\ 20,221\\ 21,351\\ 21,456\end{array}$	21, 300 22, 400 22, 150 22, 150 23, 350 23, 350 23, 300
$\begin{array}{c} 14,408\\ 14,900\\ 16,299\\ 16,702\\ 17,441 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,424\\ 18,224\\ 17,778\\ 18,862\\ 19,613\end{array}$	20, 988 21, 579 221, 579 222, 309 222, 329 23, 085 23, 085
616 640 735 790 760	705 805 770 880 936	$\begin{smallmatrix} 1, \ 070\\ 1, \ 240\\ 1, \ 205\\ 1, \ 230\\ 1, \ 230\\ 1, \ 175\\ 1, \ 202\\ 1, \ 202\\ 1, \ 202\\ 1, \ 200\ 1,$
253 225 180 180 180	180 210 245 203 203 203	290 265 200 230 230 200 190 180 165
$\begin{array}{c} 1, \ 974 \\ 2, \ 087 \\ 3, \ 046 \\ 2, \ 790 \\ 2, \ 268 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,159\\ 2,805\\ 2,601\\ 2,747\\ 2,925\\ 2,925\end{array}$	3, 339 334 3334 3334 3334 3334 3339 359 359
5, 137 5, 320 5, 989 5, 952 6, 595	6, 065 6, 770 6, 989 7, 370 7, 535	7, 965 7, 995 7, 933 7, 957 7, 957 8, 217 8, 217 8, 448
204 200 170 160	150 140 128 128 123	125 145 145 160 170 165 165
$\begin{smallmatrix} 1, 282 \\ 1, 330 \\ 1, 225 \\ 1, 460 \\ 1, 425 \\ 1, 425 \\ \end{smallmatrix}$	$1,\ 700\\1,\ 693\\1,\ 610\\1,\ 965\\2,\ 230$	2, 480 2, 839 3, 103 3, 778 3, 778 3, 750 3, 750
4, 942 5, 098 4, 934 5, 360 6, 053	$\begin{array}{c} 5,465\\ 5,801\\ 5,569\\ 5,569\\ 5,576\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5, 669\\ 6, 820\\ 6, 023\\ 6, 003\\ 6, 003\\ \end{array}$
1940. 1941. 1942. 1943.	1945. 1946. 1947 - 1948.	1950. 1953. 1953. 1953. 1953. 1956.

¹ See table 1 for feeds included. ² Other livestock on farms and all livestock in cities.

			На	У			Sil	age and	wet pulp	5 3
Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Horses and mules	Other live- stock ¹	Total	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Total
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 31,440 29,304 23,660 29,066 27,200 29,100	1,000 tons 8,800 5,300 5,863 8,200 8,492 9,100	1,000 tons 3,600 4,100 2,650 3,300 3,500 3,300	1,000 tons 32,500 27,700 25,080 32,880 30,400 31,000	1,000 tons 9,830 9,780 9,320 9,620 9,430 9,105	1,000 tons 86,170 76,184 66,573 83,066 79,022 81,605	1,000 tons 4,110 4,930 5,750 7,400 9,880 12,340	1,000 tons 770 930 1,090 1,400 1,860 2,330	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 120\\ 140\\ 160\\ 200\\ 260\\ 330 \end{array}$	1,009 tons 5,000 6,000 7,000 9,000 12,000 15,000
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	33, 680 35, 700 33, 100 31, 600 35, 827	10, 500 12, 400 10, 114 9, 300 11, 800	3, 600 3, 750 3, 370 3, 350 3, 900	34, 680 36, 710 32, 300 30, 370 33, 400	8, 980 8, 670 8, 140 7, 670 7, 250	91, 440 97, 230 87, 024 82, 290 92, 177	14, 800 17, 260 18, 900 20, 550 23, 316	2, 800 3, 260 3, 570 3, 880 4, 400	$\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 480 \\ 530 \\ 570 \\ 650 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18,000\\ 21,000\\ 23,000\\ 25,000\\ 28,366 \end{array}$
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	33, 447 36, 339 38, 100 38, 200 38, 120	9, 500 11, 450 11, 500 10, 400 10, 100	3, 370 3, 690 3, 680 3, 200 3, 850	32, 000 34, 100 34, 511 33, 220 32, 780	6, 300 6, 068 5, 530 5, 060 4, 580	84, 617 91, 647 93, 321 90, 080 89, 430	24, 300 23, 450 23, 998 26, 074 24, 937	4, 526 4, 379 4, 400 4, 600 4, 600	670 650 670 700 700	$\begin{array}{c} 29,496\\ 28,479\\ 29,068\\ 31,374\\ 30,237 \end{array}$
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$\begin{array}{c} 34,900\\ 33,100\\ 43,100\\ 42,200\\ 42,100 \end{array}$	9, 300 8, 200 8, 800 8, 177 9, 300	3, 730 3, 800 4, 500 4, 900 4, 400	30, 350 28, 000 32, 894 31, 300 28, 399	4,080 3,636 3,188 2,750 2,425	82, 360 76, 736 92, 482 89, 327 86, 624	25, 953 27, 143 26, 826 26, 750 26, 163	4, 150 3, 900 3, 700 3, 750 3, 750 3, 750	740 850 900 1,000 1,050	30, 843 31, 893 31, 426 31, 500 30, 963
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	37, 976 38, 180 42, 830 41, 418 34, 125	8, 200 7, 450 8, 800 8, 995 5, 610	3, 750 3, 700 4, 000 3, 300 2, 500	24,000 22,648 23,625 22,552 18,825	2, 300 2, 250 2, 230 2, 130 2, 050	76, 226 74, 228 81, 485 78, 395 63, 110	27, 206 29, 662 29, 508 30, 661 33, 200	3,800 4,000 4,200 4,500 4,235	1,050 1,100 1,050 1,050 1,100	32, 056 34, 762 34, 758 36, 211 38, 535
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	42, 409 40, 771 40, 820 47, 060 49, 294	9,900 8,900 8,850 9,861 11,200	4,000 3,600 3,530 5,150 5,300	$\begin{array}{c} 23,100\\ 22,651\\ 21,107\\ 23,815\\ 23,255 \end{array}$	2, 015 1, 980 1, 945 1, 935 1, 825	81, 424 77, 902 76, 252 87, 821 90, 874	35, 300 32, 157 35, 150 34, 700 32, 969	5, 550 4, 800 5, 600 5, 550 5, 200	1, 300 1, 150 1, 360 1, 307 1, 100	42, 150 38, 107 42, 110 41, 557 39, 269
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	50, 414 54, 032	$\begin{array}{c} 12,413\\ 11,580\\ 16,750\\ 18,050\\ 17,250 \end{array}$	5, 500 6, 270 6, 250 5, 600 4, 890	23, 165 23, 850 22, 662 20, 650 18, 300	1,8151,1301,2001,050970	93, 307 96, 862 105, 162 105, 514 100, 802	34, 707 35, 212 33, 597 32, 196 34, 455	6, 400 6, 627 6, 280 6, 010 6, 100	$\begin{array}{c} 1,350\\ 1,364\\ 1,288\\ 1,054\\ 900 \end{array}$	42, 457 43, 203 41, 165 39, 260 41, 455
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	58, 668 61, 720 61, 590 59, 040 59, 158	21, 650 22, 810 22, 620 22, 970 23, 082	4, 600 4, 180 3, 770 3, 150 2, 993	$17,075 \\ 14,480 \\ 12.677 \\ 10,290 \\ 8,209$	960 932 980 860 944	102, 953 104, 122 101, 637 96, 310 94, 386	33, 357 34, 544 33, 912 37, 615 38, 998	6, 119 6, 440 6, 200 7, 400 8, 362	850 880 850 880 590	40, 326 41, 864 40, 962 45, 895 47, 950
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	62, 300 64, 100 62, 700 63, 400 62, 100	28, 651 33, 662 33, 168 34, 419 36, 520 39, 593 38, 100	3, 360 3, 500 3, 800 3, 700 3, 800 3, 700 3, 700 3, 700	7, 730 7, 300 5, 960 5, 240 4, 730 4, 740 4, 230	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ 1,000\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 103,041\\ 109,562\\ 106,628\\ 107,759\\ 108,150\\ 111,499\\ 107,533 \end{array}$	41, 602 44, 600 44, 300 49, 800 53, 600 54, 300 56, 143	$\begin{array}{c} 10,453\\9,811\\12,085\\12,602\\14,432\\14,508\\14,992 \end{array}$	600 600 600 600 600 600 600	52, 655 55, 011 56, 985 63, 002 68, 632 69, 408 71, 735

¹ Includes livestock in cities. ² See table 2 for details.

		(Frains			Con				
Year beginning Oct, 1	Corn exclud- ing corn in silage	Oats	Barley ²	Sor- ghum grains ²	Wheat and rye ²	Oilseed meals	Plant pro- teins	Mill- feeds	Other	All con- cen- trates
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 4,205 4,510 4,120 4,120 4,410 2,820 2,740	1,000 tons 2,460 2,800 1,960 3,290 2,390 2,070	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ tons\\ 560\\ 480\\ 610\\ 840\\ 570\\ 720 \end{array}$				1,000 tons		1,000 tons 2,755 2,710 2,610 2,860 2,860 3,020	1,000 tons 9,980 10,500 9,300 11,400 8,640 8,550
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	3, 965 2, 670 4, 280 2, 900 4, 410	3, 330 2, 350 3, 390 3, 290 2, 750	$1,090 \\ 670 \\ 870 \\ 1,170 \\ 950$						3, 025 2, 940 3, 200 3, 350 3, 550	$11, 410 \\ 8, 630 \\ 11, 740 \\ 10, 710 \\ 11, 660$
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	4, 425 4, 925 5, 155 5, 550 3, 730	3, 500 2, 770 2, 820 3, 030 3, 690	995 915 965 1,200 1,070						3, 650 3, 750 3, 450 4, 050 3, 850	$\begin{array}{c} 12,570\\ 12,360\\ 12,390\\ 13,830\\ 12,340 \end{array}$
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	4,713	3, 690 2, 900 2, 609 2, 740 3, 550	980 850 1, 155 1, 140 1, 140	$100 \\ 115 \\ 125 \\ 105$	$135 \\ 171 \\ 325 \\ 565$	983 815 1, 020 1, 175	626 654 615 575	1, 480 1, 860 1, 773 1, 914	$3,950\ 643\ 667\ 786\ 951$	$13,870 \\ 12,430 \\ 13,630 \\ 14,500 \\ 13,720$
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	2, 422 3, 646 5, 421 4, 541 4, 334	2, 700 4, 410 4, 330 3, 160 2, 220	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,\ 540\\ 1,\ 167\\ 1,\ 136\\ 845\\ 840 \end{smallmatrix} }$	$85 \\ 155 \\ 140 \\ 120 \\ 30$	$944 \\ 1,030 \\ 450 \\ 295 \\ 265$	$1,070 \\987 \\952 \\940 \\777$	$464 \\ 500 \\ 505 \\ 658 \\ 573$	1, 930 2, 214 1, 930 1, 825 1, 931	1,035 1,351 1,386 1,466 1,540	$\begin{array}{c} 12,190\\ 15,460\\ 16,250\\ 13,850\\ 12,510 \end{array}$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	3, 076 2, 883 3, 468 5, 304 6, 081	4, 400 3, 730 4, 865 4, 366 4, 200	1,625 1,015 1,539 1,390 1,600	$125 \\ 55 \\ 155 \\ 150 \\ 130$	$355 \\ 170 \\ 415 \\ 360 \\ 320$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,251\\ 1,150\\ 1,150\\ 1,144\\ 1,153\end{array}$	771 702 670 701 775	1,860 1,763 1,637 1,676 1,350	1, 417 1, 640 1, 531 1, 589 1, 561	14, 880 13, 108 15, 430 16, 680 17, 170
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	6, 493 7, 927 8, 486 9, 371 9, 813	5, 145 4, 740 5, 400 4, 440 4, 944	1, 695 1, 865 1, 810 1, 660 1, 150	$215 \\ 390 \\ 270 \\ 250 \\ 335$	$190 \\ 405 \\ 925 \\ 1,030 \\ 630$	1, 215 1, 059 1, 299 1, 580 1, 672	925 1, 329 1, 275 1, 285 1, 519	1, 287 1, 157 1, 065 1, 270 1, 448	1, 515 1, 553 1, 295 1, 225 1, 414	18, 680 20, 425 21, 825 22, 111 22, 925
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	8, 809 8, 756 7, 748 8, 642 9, 353	6, 190 5, 990 5, 660 5, 690 5, 216	955 820 890 1,030 886	220 220 190 220 189	$465 \\ 285 \\ 310 \\ 200 \\ 236$	1, 505 1, 210 1, 486 1, 610 1, 411	1,220 1,496 1,189 1,166 1,260	1, 380 1, 600 1, 363 1, 156 1, 091	1, 360 1, 495 1, 385 1, 637 1, 814	$\begin{array}{c} 22,104\\ 21,872\\ 20,221\\ 21,351\\ 21,456 \end{array}$
1950 1951 1952 1953 1953 1954 1955 1956	8, 486 8, 620 9, 855 9, 777 8, 731 9, 176 10, 532	5,625 5,630 5,270 5,280 6,050 6,012 5,100	880 790 700 840 1,100 1,174 1,055	$\begin{array}{r} 430\\ 350\\ 235\\ 235\\ 371\\ 445\\ 480\\ \end{array}$	$210 \\ 190 \\ 130 \\ 135 \\ 110 \\ 120 \\ 130$	$1,069 \\1,470 \\1,685 \\1,600 \\1,450 \\1,520 \\1,659$	$1,629 \\1,128 \\1,045 \\1,148 \\1,198 \\1,264 \\1,210$	1, 105 1, 212 1, 150 1, 105 1, 140 1, 080 1, 134	1,866 2,010 2,030 2,030 2,200 2,159 2,000	21, 300 21, 400 22, 100 22, 150 22, 350 22, 950 23, 300

¹ Includes grain and other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds to all dairy cattle, in-cluding young steers, veal calves, and bulls. See tables 9 and 46 for number January 1. The number of dairy cattle is the number on January 1 of the feeding year beginning the preceding October 1. For instance, the number of dairy cattle used for the year beginning October 1, 1950, is the number as of January 1, 1951. ² Before 1926, barley, sorghum grains, wheat, and rye are grouped together under barley. ³ See table 1 for feeds included. Before 1926, all byproducts are grouped under "Other."

TABLE 46.—All dairy cattle: Number and harvested roughage, seeds, and milk fed, 1909-56

Year beginning Oct. 1	Hay	Silage and wet pulp ¹	Corn stover and sorghum forage ²	Straw ²	Seeds ³	Milk 4	Number dairy cattle Jan. 1 5
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 31, 440 29, 304 23, 660 29, 066 27, 200 29, 100	1,000 tons 4,110 4,930 5,750 7,400 9,880 12,340	1,000 tons 12, 350 13, 040 11, 900 13, 280 10, 950 11, 360	1,000 tons 6,000 8,100 13,700 6,700 10,800 8,700		1,000 tons	1,000 head 27, 850 27, 822 28, 017 28, 080 28, 421 29, 070
1915 1916 1917 1917 1918 1919	33, 680 35, 700 33, 100 31, 600 35, 827	14, 800 17, 260 18, 900 20, 550 23, 316	$11,050 \\ 9,750 \\ 11,050 \\ 9,730 \\ 11,230$	6, 900 6, 700 8, 400 10, 800 4, 500			$\begin{array}{c} 29,752\\ 30,412\\ 30,936\\ 30,945\\ 31,251 \end{array}$
1920	33, 447 36, 339 38, 100 38, 200 38, 120	24, 300 23, 450 23, 998 26, 074 24, 937	$ \begin{array}{c} 11,950\\ 10,750\\ 10,330\\ 10,905\\ 9,360\\ \end{array} $	5, 500 4, 800 3, 900 3, 200 5, 700			30, 796 31, 191 31, 655 31, 872 32, 048
1925	34, 900 33, 100 43, 100 42, 200 42, 100	$\begin{array}{c} 25,953\\ 27,143\\ 26,826\\ 26,750\\ 26,163\\ \end{array}$	12, 450 11, 950 9, 350 9, 280 9, 750	4,900 6,400 700 1,800 3,500	730 600 580 670	610 560 600 600	$\begin{array}{c} 31,829\\ 31,793\\ 32,075\\ 32,919\\ 34,129\\ \end{array}$
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1934	37, 976 38, 180 42, 830 41, 418 34, 125	27, 206 29, 662 29, 508 30, 661 33, 200	9, 680 10, 950 12, 000 10, 650 8, 170	9,200 9,800 7,000 12,000 17,800	640 780 700 840 670	620 640 640 600 580	35, 048 36, 479 38, 010 39, 179 37, 528
1935	42, 409 40, 771 40, 820 47, 060 49, 294	35, 300 32, 157 35, 150 34, 700 32, 969	10, 250 6, 770 9, 570 9, 930 9, 270	6, 100 12, 000 6, 600 2, 200 2, 800	770 740 910 740 740	570 540 570 570 560	36, 594 35, 979 35, 904 36, 759 37, 569
1940	50, 414 54, 032 58, 300 60, 164 59, 392	34, 707 35, 212 33, 597 32, 196 34, 455	10, 450 10, 840 9, 530 7, 370 7, 170	2, 500 4, 300 4, 600 7, 400 8, 000	840 710 940 990 771	580 567 550 520 490	38, 555 40, 014 41, 452 42, 518 42, 134
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	58, 668 61, 720 61, 590 59, 040 59, 158	33, 357 34, 544 33, 912 37, 615 38, 998	5, 820 5, 500 3, 900 4, 250 3, 093	5, 100 2, 900 1, 600 1, 200 2, 040	621 440 432 348 395	455 450 400 400 544	39, 712 38, 803 37, 233 36, 278 36, 448
1950 1951 1952 1953 1953 1954 1955 1955 1956	$\begin{array}{c} 62,300\\ 64,100\\ 62,700\\ 63,400\\ 62,100\\ 62,466\\ 60,503\end{array}$	41, 602 44, 600 44, 300 49, 800 53, 600 54, 300 56, 143	3, 220 2, 835 2, 450 2, 860 2, 670 1, 800 1, 340	890 800 4,400 2,290 680	310 375 240 140 180 235 230	540 520 525 520 520 520 520 510	36, 344 36, 166 36, 880 37, 087 36, 235 35, 581 35, 296

Corn, sorghum, and grass silage, and wet beet and citrus pulp.
 See footnotes 6 and 7, table 2.
 See table 24 for seeds included.
 Milk and skim milk fed to calves.
 See footnote 1, table 45.

	Num- ber			Fee	d fed in	year			Feed	fed per l Jai	head on 1. 1	on farms	
Year begin- ning Oct. 1	milk cows 2 years old and over, Jan. 1 ²	Grain, exclud- ing corn in silage	Com- mer- cial by- prod- ucts	All con- cen- trates	Seeds	Hay	Silage and wet beet pulp	Stover and straw	Con- cen- trates	Hay	Silage	Stover and straw	
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 head 19,450 19,422 19,517 19,580 19,821 20,270	1,000 tons 6,375 6,670 5,760 7,180 5,070 4,880	1,000 tons 2,465 2,410 2,260 2,490 2,490 2,630	1,000 tons 8,840 9,080 8,020 9,670 7,560 7,510	1,000 tons	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 26,540\\ 25,004\\ 19,460\\ 24,066\\ 22,300\\ 24,000\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 3,640\\ 4,370\\ 5,100\\ 6,560\\ 8,760\\ 10,940\end{array}$	1,000 tons 15, 100 16, 220 21, 650 16, 800 18, 450 16, 930	Pounds 909 935 822 988 763 741	Tons 1.36 1.29 1.00 1.23 1.13 1.13	Tons 0.19 .23 .26 .34 .44 .54	Tons 0.78 .84 1.11 .86 .93 .84	
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	$\begin{array}{c} 20,752\\ 21,212\\ 21,536\\ 21,545\\ 21,455 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,235\\ 5,160\\ 7,560\\ 6,500\\ 7,150\end{array}$	2,625 2,560 2,800 3,000 3,200	9, 860 7, 720 10, 360 9, 500 10, 350		$\begin{array}{c} 27,900\\ 29,400\\ 27,600\\ 26,300\\ 29,327 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,100\\ 15,260\\ 16,700\\ 18,170\\ 20,616 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,350\\ 14,250\\ 16,250\\ 17,250\\ 13,380 \end{array}$	950 728 962 882 965	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1, \ 34 \\ {\rm f}, \ 39 \\ 1, \ 28 \\ 1, \ 22 \\ 1, \ 37 \\ \end{smallmatrix} }$. 63 . 72 . 78 . 84 . 96	.74 .67 .75 .80 .62	
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	21, 456 21, 851 22, 138 22, 331 22, 576	7, 460 7, 360 7, 820 8, 570 7, 510	3,300 3,400 3,100 3,700 3,500	$\begin{array}{c} 10,760\\ 10,760\\ 10,920\\ 12,270\\ 11,010 \end{array}$		27,847 30,200 32,000 32,200 31,900	$\begin{array}{c} 21,450\\ 20,750\\ 21,228\\ 23,174\\ 22,037 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,620\\ 13,200\\ 11,680\\ 11,615\\ 12,750 \end{array}$	$1,003 \\985 \\987 \\1,099 \\975$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.30\\ 1.38\\ 1.45\\ 1.44\\ 1.41 \end{array}$	$1.00 \\ .95 \\ .96 \\ 1.04 \\ .98$.68 .60 .53 .52 .56	
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$\begin{array}{c} 22,410\\ 22,251\\ 22,231\\ 22,440\\ 23,032 \end{array}$	8, 400 7, 613 8, 304 8, 876 7, 745	$\begin{array}{c} 3,600\\ 3,377\\ 3,636\\ 3,824\\ 4,285\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,000\\ 10,990\\ 11,940\\ 12,700\\ 12,030 \end{array}$	$510 \\ 420 \\ 410 \\ 470$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,750\\ 27,800\\ 35,200\\ 35,000\\ 35,700 \end{array}$	22, 900 23, 393 23, 076 22, 900 22, 263	$\begin{array}{c} 15,100\\ 15,400\\ 8,050\\ 9,050\\ 9,900 \end{array}$	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,071\\988\\1,074\\1,132\\1,045 \end{smallmatrix} }$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.28\\ 1.25\\ 1.58\\ 1.56\\ 1.55\end{array}$	$1.02 \\ 1.05 \\ 1.04 \\ 1.02 \\ .97$.67 .69 .36 .40 .43	
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	$\begin{array}{c} 23,820\\ 24,896\\ 25,936\\ 26,931\\ 26,082 \end{array}$	7, 026 8, 948 9, 327 7, 921 7, 119	4, 194 4, 772 4, 473 4, 579 4, 721	$\begin{array}{c} 11,220\\ 13,720\\ 13,800\\ 12,500\\ 11,840 \end{array}$	$450 \\ 550 \\ 490 \\ 590 \\ 460$	$\begin{array}{c} 32,576\ 32,580\ 36,430\ 35,418\ 29,525 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,306\\ 25,462\\ 25,308\\ 26,261\\ 28,900 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,340\\ 16,200\\ 14,800\\ 17,700\\ 20,550 \end{array}$	$942 \\ 1,102 \\ 1,064 \\ 928 \\ 908$	${ \begin{array}{c} 1,37\\ 1,31\\ 1,40\\ 1,32\\ 1,13 \end{array} }$	$ \begin{array}{r} .98 \\ 1.02 \\ .98 \\ .98 \\ 1.11 \end{array} $. 60 . 65 . 57 . 66 . 79	
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$\begin{array}{c} 25,196\\ 24,649\\ 24,466\\ 24,600\\ 24,940 \end{array}$	7, 646 7, 358 8, 837 9, 835 10, 622	4, 954 5, 150 4, 653 4, 785 4, 588	$\begin{array}{c} 12,600\\ 12,508\\ 13,490\\ 14,620\\ 15,210 \end{array}$	$530 \\ 510 \\ 630 \\ 510 \\ 510 \\ 510$	36,009 34,671 34,770 39,060 39,894	30, 300 27, 657 30, 000 29, 400 27, 969	$\begin{array}{c} 12,900\\ 14,900\\ 12,700\\ 9,900\\ 9,700 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ 1,015\\ 1,103\\ 1,189\\ 1,220 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 43\\ 1.\ 41\\ 1.\ 42\\ 1.\ 59\\ 1.\ 60 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 20\\ 1.\ 12\\ 1.\ 23\\ 1.\ 20\\ 1.\ 12 \end{array}$.51 .60 .52 .40 .39	
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	25, 453 26, 313 27, 138 27, 704 27, 770	$\begin{array}{c} 11,479\\ 12,562\\ 13,416\\ 13,276\\ 13,632 \end{array}$	4, 696 4, 813 4, 649 5, 060 5, 758	$\begin{array}{c} 16,175\\ 17,375\\ 18,065\\ 18,336\\ 19,390 \end{array}$	$580 \\ 490 \\ 650 \\ 690 \\ 531$	40, 114 44, 682 48, 550 49, 864 49, 550	29, 307 29, 732 28, 397 26, 810 29, 069	10, 800 11, 500 9, 840 10, 670 11, 100	$\begin{array}{c} 1,271\\ 1,321\\ 1,331\\ 1,324\\ 1,396 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.58 \\ 1.70 \\ 1.79 \\ 1.80 \\ 1.78 \\ \end{array} $	$1.15 \\ 1.13 \\ 1.05 \\ .97 \\ 1.05$. 42 . 44 . 36 . 39 . 40	
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$\begin{array}{c} 26,521\\ 25,842\\ 24,615\\ 23,862\\ 23,853 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,524\\ 12,991\\ 12,283\\ 12,926\\ 13,271 \end{array}$	5,180 5,466 5,138 5,289 5,306	$18,704\\18,457\\17,421\\18,215\\18,577$	$\begin{array}{r} 431 \\ 310 \\ 302 \\ 248 \\ 269 \end{array}$	48, 533 50, 720 50, 260 47, 860 47, 789	$\begin{array}{c} 28,057\\ 29,044\\ 28,426\\ 31,715\\ 34,448 \end{array}$	8, 360 6, 900 4, 600 4, 580 4, 043	$\begin{array}{c} 1,411\\ 1,428\\ 1,415\\ 1,527\\ 1,558\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.83 \\ 1.96 \\ 2.04 \\ 2.01 \\ 2.00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 06\\ 1.\ 12\\ 1.\ 15\\ 1.\ 33\\ 1.\ 44 \end{array}$.32 .27 .19 .19 .17	
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$\begin{array}{c} 23,568\\ 23,060\\ 23,549\\ 23,896\\ 23,462\\ 23,213\\ 23,028 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,766\\ 12,477\\ 13,090\\ 13,202\\ 13,592\\ 13,967\\ 14,372 \end{array}$	5, 334 5, 423 5, 510 5, 498 5, 608 5, 633 5, 628	18, 100 17, 900 18, 600 18, 700 19, 200 19, 600 20, 000	$210 \\ 250 \\ 170 \\ 100 \\ 130 \\ 170 \\ 160$	$\begin{array}{c} 49,500\\ 50,400\\ 49,400\\ 50,200\\ 49,300\\ 49,866\\ 48,003 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36,512\\ 39,900\\ 39,000\\ 44,500\\ 47,900\\ 48,600\\ 50,243 \end{array}$	3, 260 3, 200 5, 900 4, 300 2, 750 1, 400 1, 240	$\begin{array}{c} 1,536\\ 1,552\\ 1,580\\ 1,565\\ 1,637\\ 1,689\\ 1,737\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 10\\ 2.\ 19\\ 2.\ 10\\ 2.\ 10\\ 2.\ 10\\ 2.\ 15\\ 2.\ 08 \end{array}$	$1.55 \\ 1.73 \\ 1.66 \\ 1.86 \\ 2.04 \\ 2.09 \\ 2.18$.14 .14 .25 .18 .12 .06 .05 .05 .	

¹ Includes grains or other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. See tables 1, 2, and 23,

² The number of milk cover included.
 ³ The number of milk cover included.
 ⁴ The number of milk cover included.
 ⁴ The number of milk cover included.
 ⁵ The number of milk cover included.
 ⁶ The number of helfers 2 years old that have not yet freshened.
 ⁶ The feed for these helfers is included.

				:	Feed fed	l in year	•					per hea Jan, 1	
Year begin- ning Oct. 1	Num- ber Jan. 1 ²	Grain, exclud- ing corn in silage	Com- mer- cial by- prod- ucts	All con- cen- trates	Seeds	Milk	Нау	Silage and wet pulp	Stover and straw	Con- cen- trates	Нау	Silage	Stover and straw
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 head 8,400 8,400 8,500 8,500 8,600 8,800	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 850\\ 1,120\\ 930\\ 1,360\\ 710\\ 650\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 290\\ 300\\ 350\\ 370\\ 370\\ 390 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 1,140\\ 1,420\\ 1,280\\ 1,730\\ 1,080\\ 1,040 \end{array}$	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons 4,900 4,300 4,200 5,000 4,900 5,100	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 470\\ 560\\ 650\\ 840\\ 1,120\\ 1,400 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 3,250 4,920 3,950 3,180 3,300 3,130	<i>Lbs.</i> 271 338 301 407 251 236	<i>Tons</i> 0. 58 . 51 . 49 . 59 . 57 . 58	Tons 0.06 .07 .08 .10 .13 .16	Tons 0.39 .59 .46 .37 .38 .36
1915 1916 1917 1918 1918	9,000 9,200 9,400 9,400 9,796	$1,150 \\ 530 \\ 980 \\ 860 \\ 960$	$400 \\ 380 \\ 400 \\ 350 $	$1,550 \\910 \\1,380 \\1,210 \\1,310$			5, 780 6, 300 5, 500 5, 300 6, 500	1,700 2,000 2,200 2.380 2,700	2, 600 2, 200 3, 200 3, 280 2, 350	344 198 294 257 267	.64 .68 .59 .56 .66	.19 .22 .23 .25 .28	.29 .24 .34 .35 .24
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	9, 340 9, 340 9, 517 9, 541 9, 472	${ \begin{array}{c} 1,460\\ 1,250\\ 1,120\\ 1,210\\ 980 \end{array} }$	350 350 350 350 350 350	$\begin{array}{c} 1,810\\ 1,600\\ 1,470\\ 1,560\\ 1,330 \end{array}$			$\begin{array}{c} 5,600\\ 6,139\\ 6,100\\ 6,000\\ 6,220 \end{array}$	2, 850 2, 700 2, 770 2, 900 2, 900 2, 900	2, 830 2, 350 2, 550 2, 490 2, 310	388 343 309 327 281	.60 .66 .64 .63 .66	$ \begin{array}{r} .31 \\ .29 \\ .29 \\ .30 \\ .31 \\ .31 \end{array} $.30 .25 .27 .26 .24
1925 1926 1927 1928 1928	9, 419 9, 542 9, 844 10, 479 11, 097	$\begin{array}{c} 1,520\\ 1,085\\ 1,330\\ 1,430\\ 1,360 \end{array}$	350 355 360 370 330	1, 870 1, 440 1, 690 1, 800 1, 690	220 180 170 200	610 560 600 600	6, 150 5, 300 7, 900 7, 200 6, 400	3, 053 3, 750 3, 750 3, 850 3, 900	$\begin{array}{c} 2,250\\ 2,950\\ 2,000\\ 2,030\\ 3,350\end{array}$	397 302 343 344 305	. 65 . 56 . 80 . 69 . 58	$ \begin{array}{r} .32 \\ .39 \\ .38 \\ .37 \\ .35 \end{array} $.24 .31 .20 .19 .30
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	11, 228 11, 583 12, 074 12, 248 11, 446	$\begin{array}{c} 665\\ 1,460\\ 2,150\\ 1,040\\ 570\end{array}$	$305 \\ 280 \\ 300 \\ 310 \\ 100$	$970 \\ 1,740 \\ 2,450 \\ 1,350 \\ 670$	$ \begin{array}{r} 190 \\ 230 \\ 210 \\ 250 \\ 210 \\ 210 \\ \end{array} $	620 640 640 600 580	5, 400 5, 600 6, 400 6, 000 4, 600	3, 900 4, 200 4, 200 4, 400 4, 300	4, 540 4, 550 4, 200 4, 950 5, 420	$ \begin{array}{r} 173 \\ 300 \\ 406 \\ 220 \\ 117 \end{array} $.48 .48 .53 .49 .40	.35 .36 .35 .36 .38	.40 .39 .35 .47 .47
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$\begin{array}{c} 11,398\\ 11,330\\ 11,438\\ 12,159\\ 12,629 \end{array}$	1,9354951,6051,7351,709	$345 \\ 105 \\ 335 \\ 325 \\ 251$	2, 280 600 1, 940 2, 060 1, 960	240 230 280 230 230	570 540 570 570 560	6, 400 6, 100 6, 050 8, 000 9, 400	$\begin{array}{c} 5,000\\ 4,500\\ 5,150\\ 5,300\\ 5,000 \end{array}$	3, 450 3, 870 3, 470 2, 230 2, 370	400 106 339 339 310	.56 .54 .53 .66 .74	.44 .40 .45 .44 .40	$\begin{array}{r} .30\\ .34\\ .30\\ .18\\ .19\end{array}$
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$13, 102 \\ 13, 701 \\ 14, 314 \\ 14, 814 \\ 14, 364$	2, 259 2, 765 3, 475 3, 475 3, 240	246 285 285 300 295	2, 505 3, 050 3, 760 3, 775 3, 535	260 220 290 300 240	580 567 550 520 490	10, 300 9, 350 9, 750 10, 300 9, 842	5, 400 5, 480 5, 200 5, 386 5, 386	2, 150 3, 640 4, 290 4, 100 4, 070	$382 \\ 445 \\ 525 \\ 510 \\ 492$.79 .68 .68 .70 .69	$ \begin{array}{c} .41\\.40\\.36\\.36\\.36\\.37\end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} .16\\.27\\.30\\.28\\.28\\.28\end{array} $
1945 1946 1947 1948 1948	$\begin{array}{c} 13, 191 \\ 12, 961 \\ 12, 618 \\ 12, 416 \\ 12, 595 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,115\\ 3,080\\ 2,515\\ 2,856\\ 2,609 \end{array}$	285 335 285 280 270	3, 400 3, 415 2, 800 3, 136 2, 879	190 130 130 100 126	455 450 400 400 544	10, 135 11, 000 11, 330 11, 180 11, 369	5, 300 5, 500 5, 486 5, 900 4, 550	2, 560 1, 500 900 870 1, 090	516 527 444 505 457	.77 .85 .90 .90 .90	$ \begin{array}{r} .40 \\ .42 \\ .43 \\ .48 \\ .36 \end{array} $. 19 . 12 . 07 . 07 . 09
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	12, 776 13, 106 13, 331 13, 191 12, 773 12, 368 12, 268	2, 865 3, 103 3, 100 3, 065 2, 770 2, 960 2, 925	335 397 400 385 380 390 375	3,200 3,500 3,500 3,450 3,150 3,350 3,300	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 125 \\ 70 \\ 40 \\ 50 \\ 65 \\ 70 \\ 70 \\ \end{array} $	540 520 525 520 520 520 520 510	$\begin{array}{c} 12,800\\ 13,700\\ 13,300\\ 13,200\\ 12,800\\ 12,600\\ 12,500 \end{array}$	5, 090 4, 700 5, 300 5, 300 5, 700 5, 700 5, 909	850 435 950 850 600 400 300	501 534 525 523 493 542 538	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 00\\ 1.\ 05\\ 1.\ 00\\ 1.\ 00\\ 1.\ 00\\ 1.\ 02\\ 1.\ 02\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} .40\\ .36\\ .40\\ .40\\ .45\\ .46\\ .48\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} .07 \\ .03 \\ .07 \\ .06 \\ .05 \\ .03 \\ .02 \\ \end{array} $

¹ Includes grains or other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. Other dairy cattle includes milk heifers and heifer calves and dairy bulls. See tables 1, 2, 23, and footnotes for kinds of feed included. "Milk" includes milk fed to yeal calves as well as to calves and heifers on hand January 1. ² Refers to January 1 of feeding year beginning the preceding October 1.

			Grains			Comr	All		
Year beginning Oct. 1	Corn, exclud- ing corn in silage	Oats	Bar- ley ²	Sor- ghum grains ²	Wheat and rye ²	High- protein feeds	Mill- feeds	Other	concen- trate*
1909	$\begin{array}{r} 1.000\\tons\\1,940\\2,440\\1,470\\2,435\\1,420\\1,700\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ tons\\ 420\\ 480\\ 400\\ 550\\ 490\\ 420\end{array}$	1,000 tons 220 190 260 340 240 300		1,000 tons			$\begin{array}{c} 1.000 \\ tons \\ 530 \\ 560 \\ 600 \\ 700 \\ 640 \\ 670 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 3,110 3,670 2,730 4,025 2,790 3,090
1915 1916 1917 1918 1918	3, 890 3, 545 3, 220 3, 200 3, 320	570 485 570 570 480	$440 \\ 270 \\ 350 \\ 470 \\ 380$				đ	750 700 750 650 650	5, 650 5, 000 4, 890 4, 890 4, 830
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	3, 960 3, 955 3, 300 2, 990 2, 070	$570 \\ 480 \\ 505 \\ 540 \\ 600$	400 365 385 470 420					600 600 700 700 800	5, 530 5, 400 4, 890 4, 700 3, 890
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	3, 720 2, 540 2, 785 2, 460 3, 275	600 500 600 735 320	$380 \\ 190 \\ 255 \\ 310 \\ 310$	$210 \\ 175 \\ 140 \\ 85$	$25 \\ 35 \\ 35 \\ 60$	300 745 605 690 615	200 250 250 250 200	700 350 325 300 255	5,700 4,760 5,030 4,920 5,120
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	2, 875 4, 620 5, 305 3, 720 1, 765	$455 \\ 690 \\ 670 \\ 385 \\ 175$	$310 \\ 235 \\ 265 \\ 75 \\ 65$	$ \begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 125 \\ 115 \\ 95 \\ 30 \\ \end{array} $	$100 \\ 90 \\ 70 \\ 60 \\ 65$	530 495 480 580 640	$200 \\ 85 \\ 95 \\ 100 \\ 75$	$265 \\ 250 \\ 260 \\ 265 \\ 125$	4, 800 6, 590 7, 260 5, 280 2, 940
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	3,800 1,990 4,052 4,660 4,885	$425 \\ 70 \\ 325 \\ 625 \\ 550$	$165 \\ 85 \\ 155 \\ 210 \\ 240$	$105 \\ 50 \\ 130 \\ 120 \\ 80$	75 40 90 80 65	530 720 678 655 670	$110 \\ 85 \\ 110 \\ 110 \\ 120$	290 155 290 290 280	5, 500 3, 195 5, 830 6, 750 6, 890
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	5, 463 5, 485 6, 115 6, 155 6, 260	690 645 800 700 700	$255 \\ 290 \\ 465 \\ 300 \\ 295$	290 320 310 300 335	$40 \\ 65 \\ 95 \\ 110 \\ 70$	875 950 875 1, 100 1, 020	$120 \\ 105 \\ 100 \\ 110 \\ 125$	287 275 250 250 280	8, 020 8, 135 9, 010 9, 025 9, 085
1945 1946 1947 1948 1948 1949	7,400 7,082 5,335 7,570 7,485	980 810 530 840 786	265 185 205 235 203	190 80 70 80 70	65 30 50 30 30	1, 115 1, 064 1, 075 1, 300 1, 502	135 159 105 130 130	450 470 430 535 598	10, 600 9, 880 7, 800 10, 720 10, 804
1950	9, 365 11, 551 10, 097 9, 618 9, 702 10, 945 11, 170	$\begin{array}{r} 850\\920\\840\\850\\1,070\\1,105\\935\end{array}$	200 220 195 240 370 465 415	$175 \\ 140 \\ 95 \\ 95 \\ 150 \\ 180 \\ 200$	30 30 30 30 30 30 30	$1,720 \\ 1,985 \\ 1,870 \\ 1,925 \\ 1,965 \\ 2,035 \\ 2,175$	$130 \\ 120 \\ 130 \\ 125 \\ 125 \\ 115 \\ 125 \\ 115 \\ 125 $	$630 \\ 734 \\ 1, 103 \\ 1, 617 \\ 1, 688 \\ 1, 425 \\ 1, 450 $	13, 100 15, 700 14, 360 14, 500 15, 100 16, 300 16, 500

¹ Includes grain and other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. See tables 9 and 50 for the number of beef cattle.
 ² Before 1926, barley, sorghum grains, wheat, and rye are grouped together under barley.
 ³ See table 23 for feeds included. High-protein feeds and millfeeds grouped with other commercial by-products, 1909-25.

Year beginning Oct. 1	Number beef cattle Jan. 1 ⁻¹	Hay	Silage and wet pulp ²	Corn stover and sorghum forage ³	Straw ³	Seeds 4
1909	1,000 head 31, 143 29, 403 27, 748 28, 512 31, 040 34, 779	1,060 tons 8,800 5,300 5,863 8,200 8,492 9,100	1,060 tons 770 930 1,090 1,400 1,860 2,330	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\ tons\\ 5,500\\ 6,260\\ 4,950\\ 6,510\\ 4,650\\ 5,340\end{array}$	1,000 tons 10,500 11,600 11,000 7,600 11,200 13,700	1,000 tons
1915 1916 1917 1918 1918	$\begin{array}{c} 37,686\\ 40,567\\ 42,104\\ 41,149\\ 39,149 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,500\\ 12,400\\ 10,114\\ 9,300\\ 11,800 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,800\\ 3,260\\ 3,570\\ 3,880\\ 4,400 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,150\\ 5,750\\ 7,650\\ 5,490\\ 7,430\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,300\\ 14,400\\ 16,000\\ 18,000\\ 11,800 \end{array}$	
1920 1921 1922 1923 1923 1924	$\begin{array}{c} 37,918\\ 37,604\\ 35,891\\ 34,124\\ 31,325 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,500\\ 11,450\\ 11,500\\ 10,400\\ 10,100 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,526\\ 4,379\\ 4,400\\ 4,600\\ 4,600\\ 4,600\end{array}$	8, 600 8, 720 7, 670 8, 015 6, 250	$\begin{array}{c} 11,900\\ 9,500\\ 9,100\\ 8,400\\ 8,200\end{array}$	
1925 1926 1927 1928 1928	$\begin{array}{c} 28,747\\ 26,385\\ 25,247\\ 25,958\\ 26,874 \end{array}$	9, 300 8, 200 8, 800 8, 177 9, 300	$\begin{array}{c} 4,150\\ 3,900\\ 3,700\\ 3,750\\ 3,750\\ 3,750\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,000\\ 4,830\\ 8,050\\ 8,230\\ 7,073\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,100\\ 7,500\\ 3,000\\ 3,900\\ 4,700 \end{array}$	340 280 280 310
1930 1931 1932 1933 1933 1934	$\begin{array}{c} 27,982\\ 29,322\\ 32,270\\ 35,190\\ 31,318 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 3,800\\ 4,000\\ 4,200\\ 4,500\\ 4,235\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4, 616 \\ 6, 070 \\ 7, 321 \\ 6, 308 \\ 3, 447 \end{array}$	9,000 9,400 9,300 12,800 15,600	300 370 330 400 310
1935 1936 1937 1938 1938	$\begin{array}{c} 31,253\\ 30,119\\ 29,345\\ 29,270\\ 30,740 \end{array}$	9, 900 8, 900 8, 850 9, 861 11, 200	5,550 4,800 5,600 5,550 5,200	$\begin{array}{c} 8,270\\ 4,340\\ 6,413\\ 9,013\\ 9,046\end{array}$	6,000 11,300 7,300 7,700 5,400	350 340 420 340 330
1940 1941 1942 1943 1943 1944	$\begin{array}{c} 33,200\\ 36,011\\ 39,752\\ 42,816\\ 43,439 \end{array}$	$12, 413 \\ 11, 580 \\ 16, 750 \\ 18, 050 \\ 17, 250$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,400\\ 6,627\\ 6,280\\ 6,010\\ 6,100 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,180\\ 10,919\\ 10,330\\ 8,910\\ 8,640 \end{array}$	4,000 6,300 5,300 8,000 9,800	380 320 430 460 350
1945 1946 1947 1948 1948	$\begin{array}{r} 42,523\\ 41,751\\ 39,938\\ 40,552\\ 41,515\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,650\\ 22,810\\ 22,620\\ 22,970\\ 23,082 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 6, 119 \\ 6, 440 \\ 6, 200 \\ 7, 400 \\ 8, 362 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,353\\ 6,791\\ 4,516\\ 5,660\\ 4,420 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6,000\\ 4,000\\ 5,200\\ 4,000\\ 5,500 \end{array} $	290 210 200 157 298
1950	$\begin{array}{c} 45,739\\ 51,906\\ 57,361\\ 58,592\\ 60,357\\ 61,223\\ 59,870 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,651\\ 33,662\\ 33,168\\ 34,419\\ 36,520\\ 39,593\\ 38,100 \end{array}$	$10, 453 \\ 9, 811 \\ 12, 085 \\ 12, 602 \\ 14, 432 \\ 14, 508 \\ 14, 992$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,897\\ 4,707\\ 3,889\\ 4,835\\ 4,593\\ 8,147\\ 6,023 \end{array}$	5, 180 6, 350 10, 560 9, 920 9, 950 4, 760 7, 800	$202 \\ 250 \\ 169 \\ 89 \\ 120 \\ 155 \\ 160$

TABLE 50.-All beef cattle: Number and harvested roughage and seeds fed, 1909-56

Refers to the number on farms January 1 of the feeding year beginning the preceding October 1.
 ² Corn, sorghum, and grass silage, and wet beet and citrus pulp.
 ³ See footnote to table 2.
 See table 24 for seeds included.

	Num-			Feed fed in years					Feed fed per head on feed Jan. 1 ²			
Year beginning Oct. 1	ber on feed Jan. 1	Grain, exclud- ing corn in silage	Com- mer- cial byprod- ucts	All con- cen trates	Seeds	Hay	Silage and wet beet pulp	Stov- er and straw	Con- cen- trates	Hay	Silage and wet beet pulp	Stov- er and straw
1929	1,000 head 3, 113	1,000 tons 3, 270	1,000 tons 310	1,000 tons 3, 580	1,060 tons	1,000 tons 2,300	1,000 tons 1,850	1,000 tons 250	Pounds. 2, 300	<i>Tons</i> 0. 74	<i>Tons</i> 0, 59	<i>Tons</i> 0.08
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	3,025 2,878 3,080 2,890 2,215	3,090 3,375 3,660 3,075 1,805	$310 \\ 285 \\ 300 \\ 285 \\ 265 \\ 265 \\$	3, 400 3, 660 3, 960 3, 360 2, 070		$\begin{array}{c} 2,000\\ 1,850\\ 2,100\\ 2,100\\ 1,300 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,800\\ 1,800\\ 1,850\\ 1,900\\ 1,535 \end{array}$	$210 \\ 250 \\ 281 \\ 250 \\ 167$	2, 248 2, 543 2, 571 2, 325 1, 869	. 66 . 64 . 68 . 73 . 59	.60 .63 .60 .66 .69	.07 .09 .09 .09 .08
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	3, 202 2, 759 3, 336 3, 303 3, 633	3, 685 2, 075 3, 870 3, 780 3, 970	$365 \\ 350 \\ 430 \\ 430 \\ 470$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,050\\ 2,425\\ 4,300\\ 4,210\\ 4,440 \end{array}$		2, 200 1, 900 2, 350 2, 650 2, 900	2,450 2,050 2,700 2,600 2,500	$270 \\ 160 \\ 235 \\ 280 \\ 270$	2, 530 1, 758 2, 578 2, 549 2, 444	. 69 . 69 . 70 . 80 . 80	.77 .74 .81 .79 .69	$ \begin{array}{c} 08 \\ 06 \\ 07 \\ 08 \\ 07 \end{array} $
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$\begin{array}{r} 4,065\\ 4,185\\ 4,445\\ 4,015\\ 4,411 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,885\\ 5,305\\ 5,470\\ 5,490\\ 5,690\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 615 \\ 645 \\ 670 \\ 690 \\ 770 \end{array} $	5,500 5,950 6,140 6,180 6,460		3, 213 3, 530 4, 150 3, 750 4, 150	3, 100 3, 220 3, 050 2, 680 2, 700	$310 \\ 330 \\ 300 \\ 250 \\ 240$	2, 706 2, 843 2, 763 3, 078 2, 929	.79 .84 .93 .93 .94	.76 .77 .69 .67 .61	.08 .08 .07 .06 .05 .05
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$\begin{array}{r} 4,211\\ 4,322\\ 3,821\\ 4,540\\ 4,390 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 6, 665 \\ 6, 212 \\ 4, 995 \\ 7, 065 \\ 6, 421 \end{array} $	$935 \\988 \\805 \\1, 135 \\1, 142$	7,600 7,200 5,800 8,200 7,563		4, 400 4, 900 4, 550 5, 370 5, 288	$\begin{array}{c} 2,800\\ 3,040\\ 2,800\\ 3,600\\ 3,312 \end{array}$	$200 \\ 190 \\ 130 \\ 160 \\ 120$	3, 610 3, 332 3, 036 3, 612 3, 446	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 04\\ 1.\ 13\\ 1.\ 19\\ 1.\ 18\\ 1.\ 20 \end{array}$.66 .70 .73 .79 .75	$.05 \\ .04 \\ .03 \\ .04 \\ .03$
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$\begin{array}{c} 4,534\\ 4,961\\ 5,754\\ 5,364\\ 5,786\\ 5,880\\ 6,099 \end{array}$	6, 820 7, 976 7, 637 7, 378 8, 287 8, 855 9, 095	$\begin{array}{c} 1,180\\ 1,324\\ 1,563\\ 1,822\\ 2,013\\ 1,845\\ 2,005 \end{array}$	8,000 9,300 9,200 9,200 10,300 10,700 11,100		$\begin{array}{c} 5,470\\ 6,200\\ 6,500\\ 6,800\\ 7,800\\ 7,800\\ 7,800\\ 8,000 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,400\\ 4,600\\ 5,400\\ 5,600\\ 6,500\\ 6,600\\ 6,800\end{array}$	$120 \\ 110 \\ 90 \\ 105 \\ 100 \\ 130 \\ 100$	3, 529 3, 749 3, 198 3, 430 3, 560 3, 639 3, 640	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 21\\ 1.\ 25\\ 1.\ 13\\ 1.\ 27\\ 1.\ 35\\ 1.\ 34\\ 1.\ 31 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} .97\\ .92\\ .94\\ 1.04\\ 1.12\\ 1.13\\ 1.12\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 0.03 \\ 0.02 \\ 0$

TABLE 51.-Beef cattle, grain-fattened: Number and feeds fed (except pasture), 1929-56 1

¹Includes grains or other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. The number of cattle on feed January I relates to the January within the feeding year beginning October 1. For instance, the number of cattle on feed January 1 in the year beginning October 1, 1950, is the number on feed January 1, 1951. It should be remembered that the cattle on feed January 1 are not all the cattle on feed during the year and that the total number put on feed in relation to the number on feed January 1 has been increasing in the last 10 years. See tables 1, 2, 23, and footnotes for kinds of feeds included. ² Total feed fed to all grain-fattened cattle in the year, divided by the number on feed January 1.

							_					
	Num-			Feed	fed in y	ear			Feed f	ed per l Jar	head on 1. 1	farms
Year beginning Oct. 1	ber on farms Jan, 1 ²	Grain, exclud- ing corn in silage	Com- mercial byprod- ucts	All concen- trates	Seeds	Hay	Silage and wet beet pulp	Stover and straw	Con- cen- trates	Hay	Silage and wet beet pulp	Straw and stover
1929	1,000 head 23, 761	1,000 tons 780	1,000 tons 760	1,000 tons 1,540	1,000 tons 310	1,000 tons 7,000	1,000 tons 1,900	1,000 tons 11, 523	Pounds 130	<i>Tons</i> 0. 29	<i>Tons</i> 0.08	Tons 0.48
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	24, 957 26, 444 29, 190 32, 300 29, 103	715 2, 385 2, 765 1, 260 295	685 545 535 660 575	1, 400 2, 930 3, 300 1, 920 870	300 370 330 400 310	6, 200 5, 600 6, 700 6, 895 4, 310	2,350 2,600	13, 406 15, 220 16, 340 18, 858 18, 880	$112 \\ 222 \\ 226 \\ 119 \\ 60$	25 21 23 21 21 15	.08 .08 .08 .08 .09	. 54 . 58 . 56 . 58 . 65
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	28, 051 27, 360 26, 009 25, 967 27, 107	830 160 882 1, 915 1, 850	$565 \\ 610 \\ 648 \\ 625 \\ 600$	1, 450 770 1, 530 2, 540 2, 450	350 340 420 340 330	7, 700 7, 000 6, 500 7, 211 8, 300	2, 950	14,000 15,480 13,478 16,433 14,176	103 56 118 196 181	.27 .26 .25 .28 .31	. 11 . 10 . 11 . 11 . 10	. 50 . 57 . 52 . 63 . 52
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	29, 135 31, 826 35, 307 38, 801 39, 028	1, 858 1, 500 2, 315 2, 075 1, 970	667 685 545 770 655	2, 525 2, 185 2, 860 2, 845 2, 625	$380 \\ 320 \\ 430 \\ 460 \\ 350$	9, 200 8, 050 12, 600 14, 300 13, 100	3, 300 3, 407 3, 230 3, 330 3, 400	13, 870 16, 889 15, 330 16, 660 18, 200	$173 \\ 137 \\ 162 \\ 147 \\ 135$.32 .25 .36 .37 .34	.11 .09 .09 .09	.48 .53 .43 .43 .43 .43 .47
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	38, 312 37, 429 36, 117 36, 012 37, 125	2, 235 1, 975 1, 195 1, 690 2, 153	765 575 805 830 1,088	3, 000 2, 680 2, 000 2, 520 3, 241	290 210 200 157 298	17, 250 17, 910 18, 070 17, 600 17, 794	3, 319 3, 400 3, 400 3, 800 5, 050	13, 153 10, 601 9, 586 9, 500 9, 800	$157 \\ 143 \\ 111 \\ 140 \\ 175$.45 .48 .50 .49 .48	. 09 . 09 . 09 . 11 . 14	.34 .28 .27 .26 .26
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	41, 205 46, 945 51, 607 53, 228 54, 571 55, 343	3, 800 4, 885 3, 620 3, 455 3, 035 3, 870	$1, 300 \\ 1, 515 \\ 1, 540 \\ 1, 845 \\ 1, 765 \\ 1, 730 \\ 1, 730 \\ 1, 745 \\ 1, 730 \\ 1$	5,100 6,400 5,160 5,300 4,800 5,600	$202 \\ 250 \\ 169 \\ 89 \\ 120 \\ 155 \\ 160$	23, 181 27, 462 26, 668 27, 619 28, 720 31, 793	6, 685 7, 002 7, 932 7, 908	9, 957 10, 947 14, 359 14, 650 14, 443 12, 777	248 273 200 199 176 202 201	.56 .58 .52 .52 .53 .57	.15 .11 .13 .13 .15 .14	.24 .23 .28 .27 .26 .23 .26
1000	53, 771	3, 655	1, 745	5, 400	100	30, 100	8, 192	13, 723	201	. 56	. 15	. 20

TABLE 52.—Beef cattle, other than grain-fattened: Number and feeds fed (except pasture), 1929-56 1

¹ Includes grain or other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. See tables 1, 2, and 23, and footnotes for kinds of feeds included. ² Computed by subtracting number of milk cows, other dairy cattle, and cattle on feed from all cattle. See footnote 2, table 48, for number January 1.

Year	Number			Grains				ommerci product:		All
beginning Oct. 1	on farms Jan. 1 ²	Corn, ex- cluding corn in silage	Oats	Barley	Sor- ghum grains ³	Wheat and rye	Oil seed meals	Mill- feeds	Other	concen- trates
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 head 50,239 50,555 47,897 44,652 43,089 40,513	1,000 tons 605 570 450 510 270 200	1,000 tons 280 320 270 350 320 280	1,000 tons 90 80 110 150 100 130		1,000 tons			1,000 tons 85 90 90 90 90 90	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ tons\\ 1,060\\ 1,060\\ 920\\ 1,100\\ 780\\ 710\end{array}$
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	40, 010 38, 886 39, 664 41, 875 40, 743	194 115 210 100 220	370 320 380 380 320	190 115 150 200 160					100 100 100 100 100	854 650 840 780 800
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	39, 479 36, 922 36, 803 37, 139 38, 543	$300 \\ 215 \\ 160 \\ 150 \\ 130$	380 320 335 360 400	170 155 165 200 180					100 100 100 100 100	950 790 760 810 810
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	40, 363 42, 415 45, 258 48, 381 51, 565	190 220 290 205 385	530 450 400 430 340	160 150 200 310 310	30 35 25 15		85 90 100 100	25 25	120 55 45 35 35	1,000 990 1,060 1,130 1,210
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	53, 233 53, 902 53, 054 53, 503 51, 808	140 795 825 685 170	385 195 190 110 100	$310 \\ 160 \\ 180 \\ 50 \\ 60$	15 25 20 20 5		90 60 60 70 90	25 20 25 25 25 25	35 35 40 40 40	1,000 1,290 1,340 1,000 490
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	51, 136 50, 848 51, 063 51, 348 52, 107	680 90 470 695 630	380 150 480 180 150	105 70 100 135 145	20 10 25 25 20		90 100 100 100 100	25 25 25 25 45	40 40 40 40 40	1, 340 485 1, 240 1, 200 1, 130
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	53, 920 56, 213 55, 150 50, 782 46, 520	601 675 760 695 740	135 125 110 100 90	165 185 185 160 120	35 45 10 10 10		105 110 110 100 90	55 50 45 40 40	44 40 35 30 30	1, 140 1, 230 1, 255 1, 135 1, 120
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	42, 362 37, 498 34, 337 30, 943 29, 826	665 595 525 417 413	130 105 95 110 100	110 80 85 100 86	5 5 5 2		85 75 70 65 64	35 35 30 28 24	30 30 40 35 35	1,060 925 850 760 724
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	30, 633 31, 982 31, 900 31, 356 31, 582 31, 273 30, 838	395 490 520 480 450 415 425	100 100 90 100 110 115 100	85 85 75 90 120 135 130			65 70 75 75 75 75 70	25 25 25 25 25 20 20	35 50 50 70 70 70 70	710 820 830 830 850 830 815

Includes grain and other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds.
 See footnote 2, table 48, as to number January 1.
 Before 1926, barley and sorghum grains, are grouped together under barley.
 See tables 1, 2, and 23 for feeds included. Oilseed meals and millfeeds grouped with "other" commercial byproducts, 1909-25.

TABLE 54.—All sheep and lambs: Hay and other roughage fed (except pasture), $1909-56^{-1}$

		Silageand	Corn stover		Feed fe	d per head	l on farms .	Jan. 1 4
Year beginning Oct. 1	Hay	wet pulp 2	and sorghum forage ³	Straw 3	Concen- trates	Hay	Silage and wet pulp	Stover and straw
1909	1,000 tons 3,600 4,100 2,650 3,300 3,500 3,300	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\ tons \\ 120 \\ 140 \\ 160 \\ 200 \\ 260 \\ 330 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 1,850 2,000 1,750 2,060 1,450 1,750	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\ tons \\ 1,\ 000 \\ 500 \\ 1,\ 700 \\ 400 \\ 500 \\ 800 \end{array}$	Pounds 42 42 38 49 36 35	Tons 0.07 .08 .06 .07 .08 .08	Tons	Tons 0.06 .05 .07 .06 .05 .06
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	3, 600 3, 750 3, 370 3, 350 3, 900	400 480 530 570 650	$\begin{array}{c} 1,900\\ 1,450\\ 1,400\\ 1,430\\ 1,840 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 400\\ 300\\ 600\\ 1,000\\ 200\end{array}$	43 33 42 37 39	$ \begin{array}{r} .09 \\ .10 \\ .08 \\ .08 \\ .10 \end{array} $.01 .01 .01 .01 .01	$ \begin{array}{r} & 0.06 \\ & 0.05 \\ & 0.05 \\ & 0.06 \\ & 0.05 \\ \end{array} $
1920	3, 370 3, 690 3, 680 3, 200 3, 850	670 650 670 700 700	2, 100 1, 730 1, 550 1, 680 1, 640	200	48 43 41 44 42	. 09 . 10 . 10 . 09 . 10	.02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	.06 .05 .04 .05 .04
1925 1926 1927 1927 1928 1929	3,730 3,800 4,500 4,900 4,400	$740 \\ 850 \\ 900 \\ 1,000 \\ 1,050$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,650\\ 1,770\\ 1,800\\ 1,840\\ 1,760\end{array}$	200 100 	50 47 47 47 47 47	.09 .09 .10 .10 .09	.02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	. 05 . 04 . 04 . 04 . 04
1930 1931 1932 1933 1933 1934	3,750 3,700 4,000 3,300 2,500	$1,050 \\ 1,100 \\ 1,050 \\ 1,050 \\ 1,100 $	$1, 480 \\ 1, 760 \\ 2, 000 \\ 1, 760 \\ 1, 250$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,100\\ 1,000\\ 1,200\\ 2,500 \end{array}$	38 48 51 37 19	. 07 . 07 . 08 . 06 . 05	.02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	. 05 . 05 . 06 . 06 . 07
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	4,000 3,600 3,530 5,150 5,300	$1,300 \\ 1,150 \\ 1,360 \\ 1,307 \\ 1,100$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,932\\ 1,200\\ 1,730\\ 2,060\\ 2,000 \end{array}$	$1,000 \\ 2,500 \\ 1,900 \\ 100 \\ 200$	$52 \\ 19 \\ 49 \\ 47 \\ 43$.08 .07 .07 .10 .10	$ \begin{array}{r} .03 \\ .02 \\ .03 \\ .03 \\ .02 \end{array} $.06 .07 .07 .04 .04
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	5, 500 6, 270 6, 250 5, 600 4, 890	$1, 350 \\ 1, 364 \\ 1, 288 \\ 1, 054 \\ 900$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,280\\ 2,400\\ 2,200\\ 1,810\\ 1,760\end{array}$		$42 \\ 44 \\ 46 \\ 45 \\ 48$. 10 . 11 . 11 . 11 . 11	$ \begin{array}{r} .03 \\ .02 \\ .02 \\ .02 \\ .02 \\ .02 \end{array} $. 04 . 04 . 04 . 04 . 05
1945	4, 600 4, 180 3, 770 3, 150 2, 993	850 880 850 880 590	$1,470 \\ 1,390 \\ 950 \\ 1,040 \\ 800$	 200 700	50 49 50 49 49	$ \begin{array}{r} .11 \\ .11 \\ $.02 .02 .02 .03 .02	.03 .04 .03 .04 .05
1950 1951 1952 1953 1953 1954 1955 1955 1956	3, 360 3, 500 3, 800 3, 700 3, 800 3, 700 3, 700 3, 700	600 600 600 600 600 600 600	840 780 640 750 700 910 670	$500 \\ 320 \\ 740 \\ 650 \\ 640 \\ 150 \\ 400$	46 51 52 53 54 53 53 53 53	$\begin{array}{c} .11\\ .11\\ .12\\ .12\\ .12\\ .12\\ .12\\ .12\\$.02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02 .02	$ \begin{array}{c} .04\\ .03\\ .04\\ .04\\ .04\\ .04\\ .03\\ .03\\ \end{array} $

See table 8 for number of sheep.
 Corn, sorghum and grass silage, and wet beet and citrus pulp.
 See footnote to table 2.
 See footnote 2, table 48, concerning number January 1.

Year be-			Grains			Comm	uercial b ucts 3	yprod.	All		Corn	
ginning Oct. 1	Corn	Oats	Bar- ley ²	Sor- ghum grains ²	Wheat and rye ²	High- pro- tein feeds	Mill- feeds	Other	concen- trates	Hay	and sor- ghum forage 4	Straw ⁴
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 19,750 21,240 17,760 22,520 15,500 15,720	1,000 tons 6,440 7,300 6,210 7,940 7,590 6,540	1,000 tons 250 210 300 370 280 350		1,000 tons			1,000 tons 1,010 1,220 1,320 1,070 1,350 1,360	1,000 tons 27,450 29,970 25,590 31,900 24,720 23,970	1,000 tons 32,500 27,700 25,080 32,880 30,400 31,000	1,000 tons 12,500 13,550 11,900 13,900 10,750 11,800	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 7,000\\ 11,800\\ 17,600\\ 8,300\\ 15,000\\ 13,300 \end{array}$
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	$\begin{array}{c} 20,600\\ 15,430\\ 19,750\\ 16,840\\ 18,310 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,290\\ 7,420\\ 8,080\\ 8,580\\ 7,080\end{array}$	$470 \\ 290 \\ 380 \\ 520 \\ 420$					$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,350\\ 1,350\\ 1,250\\ 1,200\\ \end{array}$	30, 560 24, 490 29, 560 27, 190 27, 010	34, 680 36, 710 32, 300 30, 370 33, 400	$\begin{array}{c} 12,800\\ 10,600\\ 12,500\\ 10,500\\ 11,500 \end{array}$	9, 400 9, 600 12, 500 16, 200 11, 500
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	$\begin{array}{c} 18,670\\ 17,840\\ 15,575\\ 18,120\\ 13,300 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,890\\ 6,780\\ 6,930\\ 7,180\\ 7,780 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 440 \\ 405 \\ 425 \\ 520 \\ 460 \end{array}$					$\begin{array}{c} 1,150\\ 1,150\\ 1,150\\ 1,150\\ 1,150\\ 1,130\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28,150\\ 26,175\\ 24,080\\ 26,970\\ 22,670 \end{array}$	32,000 34,100 34,511 33,220 32,780	$\begin{array}{c} 12,000\\ 11,300\\ 10,000\\ 10,000\\ 7,700 \end{array}$	11, 400 9, 200 9, 000 8, 900 9, 600
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$\begin{array}{c} 14,750\\ 13,428\\ 14,115\\ 13,133\\ 13,489 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,380\\ 6,492\\ 6,550\\ 7,262\\ 6,526\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 420 \\ 120 \\ 160 \\ 270 \\ 270 \\ 270 \end{array}$	$335 \\ 250 \\ 250 \\ 90$	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 30 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 30\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\end{array}$	350 270 330 270	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,030\\ 630\\ 450\\ 220\\ 205 \end{smallmatrix} }$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,580\\ 21,365\\ 21,840\\ 21,500\\ 20,900 \end{array}$	30, 350 28, 000 32, 894 31, 300 28, 399	8,700 7,500 7,400 7,000 6,300	$\begin{array}{c} 10,300\\ 12,500\\ 3,700\\ 4,300\\ 6,500 \end{array}$
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	$\begin{array}{c} 10,863\\ 11,085\\ 12,325\\ 10,445\\ 9,150 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,612\\ 4,940\\ 4,585\\ 2,050\\ 2,020 \end{array}$	$270 \\ 180 \\ 200 \\ 55 \\ 65$	$70 \\ 130 \\ 120 \\ 100 \\ 35$	$50 \\ 45 \\ 35 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 30$	$20 \\ 20 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 1$	$170 \\ 45 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 45$	200 95 100 100 100	$18,255 \\16,540 \\17,430 \\12,845 \\11,460$	$\begin{array}{c} 24,000\\ 22,648\\ 23,625\\ 22,552\\ 18,825 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,200\\ 6,000\\ 6,600\\ 5,600\\ 3,600\end{array}$	$10,600 \\ 9,700 \\ 7,200 \\ 8,500 \\ 13,100$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$\begin{array}{c} 12,215\\ 6,255\\ 9,190\\ 7,025\\ 6,950 \end{array}$	4, 300 3, 085 3, 800 3, 700 2, 970	$115 \\ 80 \\ 110 \\ 150 \\ 125$	$105 \\ 55 \\ 130 \\ 120 \\ 80$	$35 \\ 20 \\ 45 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 40$	$15 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \end{cases}$	$45 \\ 45 \\ 40 \\ 50 \\ 60$	$100 \\ 110 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 125$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,930\\ 9,670\\ 13,440\\ 11,210\\ 10,370 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23,100\\ 22,651\\ 21,107\\ 23,815\\ 23,255 \end{array}$	$5,700 \\ 3,319 \\ 4,800 \\ 5,400 \\ 4,700$	5, 400 7, 700 6, 200 2, 500 2, 600
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$egin{array}{c} 6,212\\ 6,425\\ 6,630\\ 6,555\\ 6,020 \end{array}$	3, 965 3, 260 3, 450 3, 170 2, 970	$215 \\ 225 \\ 205 \\ 190 \\ 165$	$200 \\ 330 \\ 340 \\ 225 \\ 155$	40 80 70 80 50	30 30 30 30 30 30	73 60 50 50 50	$150 \\ 135 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,885\\ 10,545\\ 10,875\\ 10,400\\ 9,540 \end{array}$	23, 165 23, 850 22, 662 20, 650 18, 300	$5,100 \\ 5,010 \\ 4,580 \\ 3,692 \\ 3,582$	1,4004001,1002,6003,700
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$\begin{array}{c} 4,870\\ 5,270\\ 4,425\\ 3,977\\ 3,661 \end{array}$	3,600 2,350 1,810 1,600 1,329	$160 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 45 \\ 38$	$100 \\ 70 \\ 40 \\ 45 \\ 33$	40	$20 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 31$	$40 \\ 50 \\ 35 \\ 28 \\ 150$	$120 \\ 145 \\ 200 \\ 165 \\ 107$	8, 950 7, 940 6, 560 5, 870 5, 349	$\begin{array}{c} 17,075\\14,480\\12,677\\10,290\\8,209\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,000\\ 2,600\\ 1,750\\ 1,959\\ 1,549\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,900\\ 4,600\\ 5,700\\ 6,100\\ 7,000 \end{array}$
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$\begin{array}{c} 2,890\\ 2,460\\ 2,330\\ 1,885\\ 1,525\\ 1,395\\ 1,355 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,430\\ 1,250\\ 1,030\\ 1,000\\ 950\\ 950\\ 750 \end{array}$	$30 \\ 20 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10 \\ 10$	$ \begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 40 \\ 25 \\$			$150 \\ 140 \\ 120 \\ 100 \\ 90 \\ 80 \\ 75$	$110 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 90$	4,700 4,035 3,630 3,125 2,700 2,560 2,305	$\begin{array}{c} 7,730\\ 7,300\\ 5,960\\ 5,240\\ 4,730\\ 4,740\\ 4,230 \end{array}$	$1,410 \\ 1,350 \\ 1,040 \\ 940 \\ 840 \\ 790 \\ 580$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,160\\ 4,060\\ 4,150\\ 3,700\\ 3,300\\ 2,650\\ 2,000 \end{array}$

Includes grain or other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds.
 Before 1926, barley, sorghum grains, wheat, and rye are grouped together under barley.
 See table 23 for feeds included. Before 1926, all commercial byproducts are grouped together under "other" byproducts.
 See footnotes, table 2.

		Horses	s and mu	iles 2 yea	rs old an	d over		(Colts und	er 2 year	'S
Year beginning	Num-	All con-		Stover	Feed	fed per	head	Num-	Feed	fed per	head
beginning Oct. 1	ber on farms Jan. 1 ¹	cen- trates ²	Hay	and straw ³	Concen- trates ²	Hay	Stover and straw ³	ber on farms Jan. 1 ⁻¹	Concen- trates ²	Hay	Stover and straw ³
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 head 19,877 20,301 20,569 20,846 21,247 21,562	1,000 tons 26,260 28,780 24,400 30,690 23,510 22,770	1,000 tons 28,200 23,700 20,380 28,080 25,500 26,100	1,000 tons 17,350 23,100 27,150 19,800 23,300 22,900	Pounds 2, 642 2, 835 2, 373 2, 944 2, 213 2, 112	Tons 1.42 1.17 .99 1.35 1.20 1.21	$\begin{array}{c} Tons \\ 0.87 \\ 1.14 \\ 1.32 \\ .95 \\ 1.10 \\ 1.06 \end{array}$	1,000 head 4,334 4,546 4,708 4,845 4,931 4,931	Pounds 549 524 506 499 491 487	<i>Tons</i> 0.99 .88 1.00 .99 .99 .99	Tons 0.50 .49 .50 .50 .50 .45
1915 1916 1917 1918 1918 1919	21, 694 22, 003 22, 370 22, 576 22, 386	29, 350 23, 290 28, 370 26, 020 26, 070	29, 880 32, 110 27, 900 26, 470 30, 050	19,900 18,300 22,950 25,150 21,500	2, 706 2, 117 2, 536 2, 305 2, 329	${ \begin{array}{c} 1.38 \\ 1.46 \\ 1.25 \\ 1.17 \\ 1.34 \end{array} } }$.92 .83 1.03 1.11 .96	4, 840 4, 656 4, 353 3, 914 3, 356	500 515 547 598 560	.99 .99 1.01 1.00 1.00	. 48 . 41 . 47 . 40 . 45
1920 1921 1922 1923 1923 1924	22, 348 22, 271 22, 050 21, 578 21, 038	27, 230 25, 485 23, 600 26, 500 22, 210	29, 200 31, 800 32, 511 31, 520 31, 280	22,000 19,450 18,200 18,100 16,800	2, 437 2, 289 2, 141 2, 456 2, 111	$1.31 \\ 1.43 \\ 1.47 \\ 1.46 \\ 1.49$. 98 . 87 . 83 . 84 . 80	2, 789 2, 317 1, 968 1, 707 1, 531	660 596 488 551 601	1.00 .99 1.02 1.00 .98	.50 .45 .41 .47 .46
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	20, 490 19, 765 19, 120 18, 514 17, 981	23, 110 20, 905 21, 490 21, 260 20, 670	28, 850 26, 600 31, 594 30, 100 27, 299	$18,400 \\19,500 \\10,600 \\10,860 \\12,400$	2, 256 2, 115 2, 248 2, 297 2, 299	1.41 1.35 1.65 1.63 1.52	. 90 . 99 . 55 . 59 . 69	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 496 \\ 1, 427 \\ 1, 328 \\ 1, 230 \\ 1, 143 \end{array}$	628 645 527 390 402	1.00 .98 .98 .98 .98 .96	.40 .35 .38 .36 .35
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	17, 375 16, 822 16, 404 15, 984 15, 473	18,030 16,320 17,210 12,630 11,240	22, 900 21, 648 22, 725 21, 552 17, 625	$\begin{array}{c} 15,500\\ 15,400\\ 13,450\\ 13,770\\ 16,340 \end{array}$	2,075 1,940 2,098 1,580 1,453	$\begin{array}{c} 1.32\\ 1.29\\ 1.39\\ 1.35\\ 1.14 \end{array}$.89 .92 .82 .86 1.06	$1,093 \\990 \\933 \\1,013 \\1,210$	412 444 472 424 364	1.01 1.01 .96 .99 .99	. 27 . 30 . 38 . 33 . 30
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	14, 839 14, 330 13, 690 13, 273 13, 000	16, 600 9, 530 13, 090 10, 860 10, 020	21, 700 21, 151 19, 507 22, 315 21, 755	$10,620 \\ 10,619 \\ 10,500 \\ 7,400 \\ 6,800$	2,237 1,330 1,912 1,636 1,542	1.46 1.48 1.42 1.68 1.67	.72 .74 .77 .56 .52	1, 387 1, 472 1, 555 1, 519 1, 478	476 190 450 461 474	1.01 1.02 1.03 .99 1.01	.35 .27 .32 .33 .33 .34
1940 1941 1942 1943 1943	12, 651 12, 346 12, 117 11, 668 11, 116	10, 515 10, 280 10, 669 10, 255 9, 440	21, 665 22, 250 21, 262 19, 450 17, 300	6,000 4,910 5,280 6,022 7,032	1, 662 1, 665 1, 761 1, 758 1, 698	1.71 1.80 1.75 1.67 1.56	.47 .40 .44 .52 .63	$1,453 \\ 1,309 \\ 1,114 \\ 945 \\ 834$	509 405 370 307 240	1.03 1.22 1.26 1.27 1.20	$ \begin{array}{r} .34 \\ .38 \\ .36 \\ .29 \\ .30 \\ \end{array} $
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	10, 434 9, 578 8, 800 8, 074 7, 415	8,870 7,865 6,500 5,820 5,309	16, 275 13, 780 12, 077 9, 890 7, 839	6, 700 7, 060 7, 350 7, 959 8, 479	1, 700 1, 642 1, 477 1, 442 1, 432	$1.56 \\ 1.44 \\ 1.37 \\ 1.22 \\ 1.06$.64 .74 .84 .99 1.14	675 551 479 424 366	237 272 251 236 219	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 19\\ 1.\ 27\\ 1.\ 25\\ .\ 94\\ 1.\ 01 \end{array}$.30 .25 .21 .24 .19
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	6, 732 5, 887 5, 166 4, 572 4, 101 3, 728 3, 364	4, 660 4, 000 3, 600 3, 100 2, 675 2, 540 2, 290	7,400 7,000 5,700 5,000 4,500 4,500 4,000	$7,510 \\ 5,360 \\ 5,150 \\ 4,600 \\ 4,100 \\ 3,400 \\ 2,550$	1, 384 1, 359 1, 394 1, 356 1, 305 1, 363 1, 361	1.10 1.19 1.10 1.09 1.10 1.21 1.19	$ \begin{array}{c c} 1.11 \\ .91 \\ 1.00 \\ 1.01 \\ 1.00 \\ .91 \\ .76 \\ \end{array} $	304 263 237 219 208 200 194	263 266 253 228 240 201 155	$\begin{array}{c} 1.\ 09\\ 1.\ 14\\ 1.\ 10\\ 1.\ 10\\ 1.\ 10\\ 1.\ 21\\ 1.\ 19\end{array}$.20 .19 .17 .18 .19 .20 .15

TABLE 56.—Horses and mules: Feeds fed (except pasture) to animals 2 years old and over and to colts, 1909-56

 1 See footnote 2, table 48, as to number January 1. 2 Includes grain or other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. 3 See footnotes, table 2.

TABLE 57.—Poultry:	Feeds fed	(except pasture), 1909–56 ¹
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			Grains			· .	Commer	cial byp	roducts	3		
Year beginning Oct. 1	Corn	Oats	Barley ²	Sor- ghum grains ²	Wheat and rye ²	Oil- seed meals	Ani- mal pro- tein	Plant pro- teins	Mill- feed	Other	All con- cen- trates	Milk 4
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 7,130 7,450 6,840 6,210 6,880 6,590	1,000 tons 1,610 1,830 1,720 2,250 2,090 1,810	1,000 tons 810 700 980 1,220 920 1,160							1,000 tons 1,400 1,470 1,290 1,230 1,360 1,430	1,000 tons 10,950 11,450 10,830 10,910 11,250 10,990	1,000 tons
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	6, 285 6, 665 7, 240 6, 690 6, 860	2, 230 2, 055 2, 250 2, 150 2, 010	1, 570 970 1, 260 1, 710 1, 390	<u>.</u>						1, 325 1, 400 1, 550 1, 700 1, 800	11, 410 11, 090 12, 300 12, 250 12, 060	
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	8, 175 8, 125 8, 010 8, 700 7, 150	2, 450 2, 200 2, 295 2, 650 3, 100	$1, 465 \\1, 345 \\1, 415 \\1, 730 \\1, 540$							1,800 1,900 2,100 2,500 2,700	$\begin{array}{c} 13,890\\ 13,570\\ 13,820\\ 15,580\\ 14,490 \end{array}$	
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	9, 310 10, 642 10, 712 9, 885 9, 735	3, 290 2, 500 2, 300 2, 380 2, 875	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,400\\ 300\\ 450\\ 610\\ 695 \end{smallmatrix} }$	505 700 810 590	750 940 950 1,780	280 205 230 280	238 278 290 305	95 105 140 130	1,780 1,700 1,880 1,850	$2,800 \\ 510 \\ 520 \\ 675 \\ 690$	16, 800 17, 600 17, 910 17, 850 18, 930	340 310 335 350
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	6, 689 9, 411 9, 970 8, 719 7, 573	2, 980 2, 370 2, 455 1, 700 1, 500	895 680 770 215 305	460 880 830 680 225	2,960 2,589 1,990 1,830 1,815	295 265 250 180 235	240 315 370 425 365	111 100 110 115 100	1, 790 1, 585 1, 820 1, 850 1, 910	550 515 535 515 515 530	16, 970 18, 710 19, 100 16, 229 14, 558	355 380 380 360 345
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	9, 167 6, 870 7, 177 8, 390 8, 130	2, 440 2, 510 2, 280 2, 300 2, 415	455 375 525 720 900	735 385 905 860 710	2, 175 1, 145 2, 980 2, 830 2, 940	470 560 763 915 935	405 445 385 415 415	135 130 130 150 110	2, 068 2, 220 2, 090 2, 230 2, 380	530 570 515 580 545	18, 580 15, 210 17, 750 19, 390 19, 480	340 315 340 340 335
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$\begin{array}{c} 10,713\\ 11,520\\ 13,096\\ 13,283\\ 13,570 \end{array}$	2, 855 3, 350 3, 390 3, 510 3, 720	720 730 945 995 890	960 1,180 1,320 1,270 1,770	1, 960 3, 730 5, 950 5, 205 4, 450	1, 215 1, 450 1, 935 1, 905 2, 045	510 435 334 350 490	135 135 205 200 150	2, 686 2, 640 2, 870 2, 857 3, 240	591 660 645 640 670	22, 345 25, 830 30, 690 30, 215 30, 995	355 337 325 310 290
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	12, 697 12, 581 9, 260 12, 786 15, 397	4, 200 3, 730 3, 786 4, 220 3, 922	790 645 765 1,000 863	1, 190 1, 145 1, 160 1, 207 1, 064	4, 511 3, 140 4, 630 2, 307 2, 640	1, 990 1, 885 2, 049 2, 500 2, 926	315 385 435 520 500	100 160 190 200 140	2, 770 3, 425 3, 335 3, 070 2, 884	890 915 980 1,080 1,085	$\begin{array}{c} 29,453\\ 28,011\\ 26,590\\ 28,890\\ 31,421 \end{array}$	270 270 240 250 89
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$12, 545 \\12, 511 \\13, 825 \\14, 439 \\11, 325 \\12, 737 \\13, 505$	4, 230 4, 180 3, 800 3, 800 4, 100 4, 220 3, 585	850 850 750 900 1,030 1,150 820	2, 730 2, 190 1, 472 1, 515 2, 434 3, 179 3, 348	2, 580 2, 674 2, 190 2, 194 2, 114 1, 512 1, 514	3, 305 3, 220 3, 195 3, 060 3, 085 3, 485 3, 770	490 480 660 820 645 785 710	210 260 240 240 230 238 238 238	2,905 3,010 2,818 2,837 2,790 2,729 2,740	$1,055 \\ 1,025 \\ 1,020 \\ 1,000 \\ 1,117 \\ 980 \\ 990$	30, 900 30, 400 29, 970 30, 805 28, 870 31, 015 31, 220	90 90 80 80 80 80

Includes feed for hens and pullets, chickens raised on farms, commercial broilers, and turkeys. Includes grain and other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds.
 Before 1926, barley, sorghum grains, wheat, and rye are grouped together under barley.
 See tables 1 and 23 for feeds included. Before 1926, oilseed meals, animal proteins, plant proteins, and milfeeds are grouped with "other" commercial byproducts. Dry equivalent of whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk, and whey fed as liquids.

Year beginning	Number on farms	Average number	Cusina	Com-	All	Man.	Co	ncentrates	fed
Oct. 1	Jan. 1 ²	in year beginning Oct. 1	Grains	mercial by- products	concen- trates	Milk	Per head, average for year	Per head Jan. 1	Per 100 eggs pro- duced
1909	Million head 319	Million head	1,000 tons 5,470	1,000 tons 900	1,000 tons 6, 370	1,000 tons	Pounds	Pounds 40	Pounds 47
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	342 329 327 328 340		5,940 5,710 5,710 5,710 5,880	950 830 790 870 920	6, 890 6, 540 6, 500 6, 580 6, 800			40 40 40 40 40	47 46 46 47 45
1915 1916 1917 1918 1918	331 322 326 351 341		6,070 6,000 6,340 6,640 6,500	850 900 1,000 1.100 1,150	6, 920 6. 900 7. 340 7, 740 7, 650			42 43 45 44 45	48 50 52 51 52
1920 1921 1922 1922 1923 1924	332 354 372 390 391		6, 950 7, 150 7, 100 8, 250 7, 310	$1, 150 \\ 1, 200 \\ 1, 300 \\ 1, 600 \\ 1, 700$	8, 100 8, 350 8, 400 9, 850 9, 010			$49 \\ 47 \\ 45 \\ 51 \\ 46$	53 51 48 57 52
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$394 \\ 415 \\ 427 \\ 404 \\ 420$	313 326 330 317 323	8, 400 8, 802 9, 477 8, 680 8, 945	1, 700 1, 788 1, 673 1, 940 1, 885	$\begin{array}{c} 10,100\\ 10,590\\ 11,150\\ 10,620\\ 10,830 \end{array}$	230 210 225 225	65 65 68 67 67	51 51 52 53 52	54 55 58 56 55
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	$402 \\ 386 \\ 391 \\ 385 \\ 350$	$307 \\ 299 \\ 300 \\ 296 \\ 275$	8, 154 8, 825 8, 900 7, 645 6, 100	1, 696 1, 585 1, 720 1, 655 1, 820	9, 850 10, 410 10, 620 9, 300 7, 920	230 240 240 230 220	64 70 71 63 58	$49 \\ 54 \\ 54 \\ 48 \\ 45$	51 51 60 54 47
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	363 380 353 376 393	282 292 274 286 297	7, 802 6, 450 7, 700 8, 540 8, 550	1, 918 2, 270 2, 090 2, 250 2, 340	9, 720 8, 720 9, 790 10, 790 10, 890	$215 \\ 200 \\ 215 \\ 215 \\ 215 \\ 210$	69 60 71 75 73	54 46 55 57 55	56 46 52 56 55
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$381 \\ 428 \\ 489 \\ 524 \\ 474$	294 330 376 397 373	9, 145 11, 180 13, 596 14, 293 13, 365	$\begin{array}{c} 2,675\ 2,755\ 3,084\ 3,132\ 3,165 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,820\\ 13,935\\ 16,680\\ 17,425\\ 16,530 \end{array}$	220 205 200 190 180	80 85 89 88 89 88	62 65 68 67 70	56 57 61 60 59
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	473 431 418 399 424	392 347 335 327 342	$\begin{array}{c} 14,058\\ 12,476\\ 11,880\\ 12,250\\ 14,340 \end{array}$	3, 145 3, 555 3, 720 3, 570 3, 728	$\begin{array}{c} 17,203\\ 16,031\\ 15,600\\ 15,820\\ 18,068 \end{array}$	$165 \\ 165 \\ 145 \\ 150 \\ 61$	88 92 93 97 106	73 74 75 79 85	61 58 57 56 61
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1954	399 397 373 371 369 360	$329 \\ 323 \\ 313 \\ 313 \\ 312 \\ 310$	$13, 150 \\12, 950 \\12, 572 \\12, 863 \\12, 230 \\12, 598$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,700\\ 3,750\\ 3,628\\ 3,537\\ 3,670\\ 3,572 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,850\\ 16,700\\ 16,200\\ 16,400\\ 15,900\\ 16,170\\ \end{array}$	60 60 55 55 55 55	$102 \\ 103 \\ 104 \\ 105 \\ 102 \\ 104$	84 84 87 88 86 90	58 58 56 56 53 54
1956	371	310	12, 598 13, 065	3, 835	16, 900	55 55	104 109	90 91	55

TABLE 58.—Hens	and pullets:	Number and	d feeds fed	(except	pasture),	1909-56 1
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¹ Includes grain and other concentrates fed as such, or in mixed or formula feeds. See tables 1 and 23 for feeds included. It was assumed that in the early years a considerable part of the feed for laying flocks was salvaged from otherwise waste feed but that the quantity of feed salvaged was much less important in recent years. ² See footnote 2, table 48, as to number January 1.

TABLE 59.—Chickens r	raised: Number	and feeds fed	(except	pasture),	1909-56 ¹
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			Commer-	All		Concent	rates fed
Year beginning Oct. 1	Number raised	Grains	cial by- products	concen- trates	Milk	Per head	Per 100 pounds produced
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	Million head 586 563 557 558 575 560	1,000 tons 4,080 4,040 3,830 3,970 4,180 3,680	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 500\\ 520\\ 460\\ 440\\ 490\\ 510\end{array}$	1,000 tons 4,580 4,560 4,290 4,410 4,670 4,190	1,000 tons	Pounds 16 15 16 16 16	Pounds 390 407 386 396 406 376
1915 1916 1917 1918 1918	545 552 587 574 560	4, 015 3, 690 4, 410 3, 910 3, 760	$475 \\ 500 \\ 550 \\ 600 \\ 650$	4, 490 4, 190 4, 960 4, 510 4, 410		16 15 17 16 16	$\begin{array}{c} 414 \\ 381 \\ 422 \\ 396 \\ 396 \end{array}$
1920	600 632 660 662 679	5, 140 4, 520 4, 620 4, 830 4, 480	$650 \\ 700 \\ 800 \\ 900 \\ 1,000$	5, 790 5, 220 5, 420 5, 730 5, 480		19 17 16 17 16	$482 \\ 413 \\ 411 \\ 455 \\ 425$
1925 1926 1927 1928 1928	718 750 700 751 777	5, 500 5, 895 5, 625 5, 955 6, 035	$1,200 \\1,115 \\1,135 \\1,275 \\1,285$	6, 700 7, 010 6, 760 7, 230 7, 320	110 100 110 110	19 19 19 19 19	491 492 508 507 509
1930 1931 1932 1933 1933	709 736 750 644 658	5, 105 6, 195 6, 240 4, 565 4, 435	1,205 1,085 1,190 1,175 1,095	6, 310 7, 280 7, 430 5, 740 5, 530	$110 \\ 120 \\ 120 \\ 110 \\ 105$	18 20 20 18 17	$468 \\ 507 \\ 521 \\ 469 \\ 431$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$715 \\ 601 \\ 651 \\ 697 \\ 634$	5, 945 3, 725 4, 837 4, 930 4, 750	1, 335 1, 335 1, 393 1, 520 1, 430	7, 280 5, 060 6, 230 6, 450 6, 180	$105 \\ 100 \\ 105 \\ 105 \\ 100$	20 17 19 19 19	522 421 491 475 476
1940	745 844 1, 001 832 890	6, 065 7, 110 8, 725 7, 595 7, 995	$1,705 \\ 1,790 \\ 2,065 \\ 1,925 \\ 2,215$	7, 770 8, 900 10, 790 9, 520 10, 210	$105 \\ 106 \\ 100 \\ 95 \\ 90$	21 21 22 23 23	509 502 513 532 534
1945 1946 1947 1948 1948	738 719 615 705 620	6, 655 6, 380 5, 301 6, 095 6, 034	1, 845 2, 100 1, 999 2, 145 1, 989	8, 500 8, 480 7, 300 8, 240 8, 023	85 85 75 80 28	$23 \\ 24 \\ 24 \\ 23 \\ 26$	524 536 528 531 575
1950	$\begin{array}{c} 623 \\ 561 \\ 548 \\ 540 \\ 462 \\ 479 \\ 394 \end{array}$	$5,740 \\ 5,080 \\ 4,920 \\ 4,900 \\ 3,893 \\ 4,190 \\ 3,327$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,060\\ 1,920\\ 1,930\\ 1,850\\ 1,682\\ 1,682\\ 1,710\\ 1,523\end{array}$	7, 800 7, 000 6, 850 6, 750 5, 575 5, 900 4, 850	$30 \\ 30 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 2$	25 25 25 25 25 24 25 25 25	556 554 532 556 514 541

¹ Includes grain and other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feeds. See tables 1 and 23 for feeds included. It was assumed that in the early years a considerable part of the feed for raising chickens was salvaged from otherwise waste feed, but that the feed salvaged has been of much less importance in recent years.

		Commercial broilers					Turkeys						
Year begin- ning	Num-		Com- mer-	All		entrates led	Num-		Com- mer-	All			entrates fed
Oct. 1	ber- pro- duced ²	Grain	cial by- prod- ucts	con- cen- trates	Per head	Per 100 pounds pro- duced	ber raised ²	Grain	cial by- prod- ucts	con- cen- trates	Milk	Per head	Per 100 pounds pro- duced
1929	Mil- lion head	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Lbs.	Lbs.	Mil- lion head 17.4	1,000 tons 695	1,000 tons 85	1,000 tons 780	1,000 tons 15	Lbs. 90	Lbs. 684
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	 34 43	 114 173	95 85	209 258	12.3 12.0	431 420	$18.2 \\ 22.3 \\ 23.2 \\ 21.7 \\ 20.8$	725 910 875 820 710	$85 \\ 110 \\ 175 \\ 160 \\ 140$	810 1, 020 1, 050 980 850	$ \begin{array}{r} 15 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \\ 20 \end{array} $	89 91 90 90 82	664 673 658 653 570
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$53 \\ 68 \\ 82 \\ 106 \\ 143$	190 255 355 420 560	$140 \\ 145 \\ 165 \\ 200 \\ 290$	330 400 520 620 850	$12.5 \\ 11.8 \\ 12.7 \\ 11.7 \\ 11.9$	434 408 433 405 411	$\begin{array}{c} 28.0\\ 25.8\\ 26.9\\ 33.6\\ 33.8 \end{array}$	1, 035 855 975 1, 210 1, 235	$215 \\ 175 \\ 235 \\ 320 \\ 325$	1, 250 1, 030 1, 210 1, 530 1, 560	20 15 20 20 25	89 80 90 91 92	$617 \\ 548 \\ 613 \\ 619 \\ 621$
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$192 \\ 228 \\ 285 \\ 274 \\ 366$	786 940 1, 275 1, 145 1, 545	394 430 500 475 655	1, 180 1, 370 1, 775 1, 620 2, 200	$12.3 \\ 12.0 \\ 12.5 \\ 11.8 \\ 12.0$	421 407 426 410 397	32.6 32.5 31.8 35.1 42.9	1, 212 1, 280 1, 105 1, 230 1, 495	363 345 340 420 560	1, 575 1, 625 1, 445 1, 650 2, 055	30 26 25 25 20	97 100 91 94 96	615 623 568 565 555
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	293 310 371 513 631	1, 245 1, 230 1, 405 1, 825 2, 118	555 620 735 995 1, 124	1, 800 1, 850 2, 140 2, 820 3, 242	$12.3 \\ 11.9 \\ 11.5 \\ 11.0 \\ 10.3$	407 395 380 359 333	$\begin{array}{r} 40.\ 1\\ 34.\ 0\\ 31.\ 5\\ 41.\ 3\\ 44.\ 4\end{array}$	1, 430 1, 155 1, 015 1, 350 1, 394	520 495 535 660 694	1, 950 1, 650 1, 550 2, 010 2, 088	20 20 20 20	97 97 98 97 94	546 540 540 523 511
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	789 861 947 1, 048 1, 078 1, 330 1, 450	2, 525 2, 740 3, 005 3, 275 3, 235 3, 880 4, 090	$\begin{array}{c} 1,425\\ 1,460\\ 1,545\\ 1,650\\ 1,625\\ 1,970\\ 2,070 \end{array}$	3, 950 4, 200 4, 550 4, 925 4, 860 5, 850 6, 160	10.0 9.8 9.6 9.4 9.0 8.8 8.5	$327 \\ 320 \\ 313 \\ 304 \\ 290 \\ 274 \\ 262$	53. 362. 359. 867. 765. 676. 981. 0	$\begin{array}{c} 1,520\\ 1,635\\ 1,540\\ 1,810\\ 1,645\\ 2,130\\ 2,290 \end{array}$	780 865 830 920 890 965 1, 020	2, 300 2, 500 2, 370 2, 730 2, 535 3, 095 3, 310	 	86 80 79 81 77 80 82	484 477 470 465 485 490

TABLE 60.—Broilers and turkeys	Number and feeds fed	(except pasture), 1929-56 ¹
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 1 Includes grain and other concentrates fed as such or in mixed or formula feed. 2 Number produced or raised in the calendar year following October 1.

TABLE 61.—Hogs: Feeds fed (except pasture), 1909-56 1

		(Grains			Comn	iercial	byprod	lucts 3				hog	r 100
Year beginning Oct. 1	Corn	Oats	Barley ²	Sorghum grains ²	Wheat and rye ²	Oilseed meals and other plant pro- teins	Animal protein	Millfeed	Other	All concentrates	Seeds 4	Milk ⁵	Concentrates fed per hog fed in ycar	Concentrates fed per pounds produced
1909	1,000 tons 26, 500 30, 856 28, 806	1,000 tons 2, 370	1,000 tons 1,380 1,160	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons 1,990	1,000 tons 32,240	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Lbs.	Lbs.
1910 1911 1912 1913 1913 1914	28, 806 31, 250 28, 369 31, 294	<i>tons</i> 2, 370 2, 690 2, 240 3, 150 2, 730 2, 360	1, 720 2, 030 1, 580 2, 000						2,090 2,340 2,600 2,500 2,600	35, 106 39, 030 35, 179 38, 254				593 580 640 563 563
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	30, 640 27, 307 30, 913 28, 752 29, 008	3, 140 2, 685 3, 360 3, 160 2, 680	2, 550 1, 570 2, 040 2, 730 2, 240						2, 800 2, 600 2, 600 2, 400 2, 200	39, 130 34, 162 38, 913 37, 042 36, 128				$571 \\ 522 \\ 544 \\ 522 \\ 531$
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	31, 790 34, 050 33, 860 32, 373 26, 921	3, 150 2, 670 3, 110 3, 300 3, 330	2, 360 2, 160 2, 280 2, 780 2, 450						2,000 1,600 2,300 1,600 1,820	39, 300 40, 480 41, 550 40, 053 34, 521				561 509 492 507 473
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	29, 374 29, 531 30, 929 28, 760 28, 753	3, 210 2, 907 3, 000 3, 920 2, 011	2, 200 1, 308 1, 691 2, 629 2, 546	788 947 721 455	396 435 497 863	510 433 440 372	497 500 518 511	900 800 700 720	2, 000 145 360 330 280	36, 784 36, 982 39, 095 38, 515 36, 511	633	1, 020 950 990 975	1, 028 957 974 990 966	504 480 474 481 477
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934		4, 000 2, 855 2, 540 1, 975 2, 546	2,042 1,655 1,810 503 741	$250 \\ 410 \\ 550 \\ 424 \\ 137$	1, 450 1, 236 921 948 1, 057	312 269 270 204 355	551 442 445 430 446	703 310 345 300 251	278 60 65 60 49	34, 419 37, 014 40, 666 34, 651 22, 547	725	$1,030 \\ 1,040 \\ 1,060 \\ 995 \\ 955$	901 907 972 894 844	
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	20, 984 20, 200 26, 121 27, 176 29, 981	3, 057 3, 515 4, 083 3, 739 3, 612	1, 173 853 1, 015 1, 381 1, 707	440 221 493 493 357	1, 050 572 982 734 795	$316 \\ 498 \\ 566 \\ 481 \\ 641$	518 523 509 563 636	439 365 400 490 516	60 80 60 70 100	28, 037 26, 827 34, 229 35, 127 38, 345	748 715 883 716 687	920 895 930 925 915	931 839 1, 083 917 898	453 442
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	27, 729 32, 063 39, 732 37, 481 32, 665	4, 959 4, 312 6, 024 4, 866 4, 083	3.313	578 769 660 591 927	299 1, 387 5, 616 7, 602 3, 417	840 909 1, 678 1, 355 1, 200	645 677 780 862 575	$378 \\ 370 \\ 449 \\ 440 \\ 400$	111 131 139 133 93	37, 844 43, 434 58, 391 55, 970 45, 051	914	945 876 835 715 685	991	448 485 474
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	35, 705 33, 326 29, 969 30, 920 34, 865	7, 919 5, 815 5, 145 6, 799 6, 041	$\begin{array}{c} 1,692\\ 1,113\\ 1,130\\ 1,148\\ 1,006 \end{array}$	$590 \\ 540 \\ 316 \\ 469 \\ 384$	2, 315 332 468 210 254	945 1, 423 1, 331 1, 528 1, 673	693 627 669 682 722	401 635 480 395 367	120 120 121 142 163	50, 380 43, 931 39, 629 42, 293 45, 475	470	635 580 620 630 667	1, 161 1, 062 961 972 970	431 455
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	36, 165 35, 968 27, 251 29, 400 29, 523 31, 399 31, 346	6, 559 7, 007 6, 349 6, 178 7, 064 7, 108 6, 346	1, 309 1, 507 1, 238 1, 610 1, 827 1, 994 2, 042	460 413 275 265 403 535 707	288 270 196 210 175 190 300	1,741 1,671 1,601 1,698	764 949 797 991 908 909 850	370 370 340 350 350 351 350	165 185 175 200 203 209 200	48, 170 48, 499 38, 362 40, 875 42, 054 44, 393 44, 100	230 190 200 200	640 615 635 566 520 510	973 995 912 1,007 935 957 990	471 412 470 434 455

Includes grains and other concentrates fed as such, in mixed or formula feeds or hogged off.
 Before 1926, barley, sorghum grains, wheat, and rye are grouped together under barley.
 See table 23 for feeds included. Before 1926, plant proteins, animal proteins, and millfeed are grouped with "other" commercial byproducts.
 See table 24 for seeds included.
 Bry equivalent of whole milk, skim milk, buttermilk, and whey fed as liquids.

			Grains				Comm	ercial b	yproduc	ets 8		
Year beginning Oct. 1	Corn	Oats	Bar- ley ²	Sor- ghum grains ²	Wheat and rye ²	Oil- seed meals	Ani- mal pro- tein	Plant pro- tein	Mill- feeds	Other	All concen- trates	Hay
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 3,920 4,100 3,620 4,510 2,770 2,800	1,000 tons 420 480 400 570 490 420	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ tons\\ 90\\ 80\\ 120\\ 150\\ 110\\ 140 \end{array}$			1,000 tons				1,000 tons 530 560 650 650 700 720	1,000 tons 4,960 5,220 4,790 5,880 4,070 4,080	1,000 tons 9,830 9,780 9,320 9,620 9,430 9,105
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	3, 470 2, 430 2, 870 2, 480 2, 440	570 485 570 570 480	$190 \\ 115 \\ 150 \\ 200 \\ 160$							$700 \\710 \\750 \\650 \\600$	4, 930 3, 749 4, 340 3, 900 3, 680	8, 980 8, 670 8, 140 7, 679 7, 250
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	3, 130 2, 365 1, 930 2, 140 1, 630	$560 \\ 480 \\ 505 \\ 540 \\ 600$	$170 \\ 155 \\ 165 \\ 200 \\ 180$							500 500 600 600 500	4, 360 3, 500 3, 200 3, 480 2, 910	
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$\begin{array}{c} 2,140\\ 2,215\\ 2,435\\ 1,875\\ 1,835 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 600 \\ 500 \\ 450 \\ 400 \\ 310 \end{array}$	$160 \\ 60 \\ 80 \\ 145 \\ 145 \\ 145$	$35 \\ 40 \\ 30 \\ 20$	80 100 80 150	100 80 80 80 80	70 70 60 60	30 35 20 20	$260 \\ 240 \\ 220 \\ 220 \\ 220$	500 100 190 170 170	3, 400 3, 450 3, 720 3, 080 3, 010	$\begin{array}{c} 4,080\\ 3,636\\ 3,188\\ 2,750\\ 2,425 \end{array}$
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	$1,045 \\ 1,175 \\ 1,935 \\ 1,335 \\ 475$	$350 \\ 335 \\ 325 \\ 185 \\ 165$	$145 \\ 110 \\ 125 \\ 35 \\ 40$	$15 \\ 30 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 10$	$250 \\ 220 \\ 170 \\ 155 \\ 160$	75 70 80 80 70	60 60 65 70 60	15 15 15 15 15	$215 \\ 190 \\ 200 \\ 200 \\ 265$	$170 \\ 65 \\ 70 \\ 70 \\ 70 \\ 70 \\ 70 \\ 70 \\ 70 \\ 7$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,340\\ 2,270\\ 3,010\\ 2,170\\ 1,330 \end{array}$	2, 300 2, 250 2, 230 2, 130 2, 050
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$1,512 \\ 390 \\ 1,320 \\ 1,310 \\ 1,450$	300 250 300 300 280	75 50 70 95 115	$30 \\ 20 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 30$	$ \begin{array}{r} 180 \\ 95 \\ 220 \\ 200 \\ 150 \end{array} $	$100 \\ 100 \\ 120 \\ 125 \\ 130$	80 75 75 70 70	18 20 20 20 20 20	280 275 270 305 290	75 75 75 75 75	2, 650 1, 350 2, 510 2, 540 2, 610	2,015 1,980 1,945 1,935 1,825
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$\begin{array}{c} 1,514\\ 1,615\\ 2,185\\ 2,295\\ 2,295\\ 2,175\end{array}$	350 330 450 410 410	$125 \\ 145 \\ 200 \\ 175 \\ 130$	50 65 70 65 90	75 255 250 285 175	$165 \\ 185 \\ 220 \\ 235 \\ 215$	$ \begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 60 \\ 60 \\ 70 \\ 60 \end{array} $	$20 \\ 30 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 40 \\ 40$	288 275 305 335 335	$\begin{array}{r} 83 \\ 90 \\ 110 \\ 110 \\ 110 \\ 110 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,730\\ 3,050\\ 3,890\\ 4,020\\ 3,740 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,815\\ 1,130\\ 1,200\\ 1,050\\ 970 \end{array}$
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$\begin{array}{c} 1,995\\ 2,000\\ 1,505\\ 1,710\\ 2,437 \end{array}$	570 470 370 490 457	$120 \\ 90 \\ 95 \\ 110 \\ 96$	$ \begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 55 \\ 45 \end{array} $	$150 \\ 75 \\ 110 \\ 55 \\ 74$	$200 \\ 220 \\ 255 \\ 350 \\ 332$	50 50 45 50 59	25 25 20 20 29	$290 \\ 360 \\ 310 \\ 300 \\ 322$	$140 \\ 150 \\ 140 \\ 160 \\ 194$	3,600 3,490 2,900 3,300 4,045	960 932 980 860 944
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	2, 430 2, 520 2, 770 2, 970 2, 925 2, 825 2, 940	490 500 560 600 620 520	$100 \\ 100 \\ 110 \\ 130 \\ 170 \\ 200 \\ 180$	$ \begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 80 \\ 55 \\ 55 \\ 85 \\ 100 \\ 110 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 60 \\ 50 \\ 55 \\ 45 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ 50 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 460 \\ 590 \\ 400 \\ 390 \\ 390 \\ 415 \\ 440 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 65 \\ 80 \\ 100 \\ 85 \\ 85 \\ 70 \end{array}$	$30 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 40 \\ 50 \\ 52 \\ 40$	$320 \\ 340 \\ 400 \\ 400 \\ 350 $	200 220 300 300 300 300 300	$\begin{array}{c} 4,250\\ 4,500\\ 4,750\\ 5,000\\ 5,000\\ 4,997\\ 5,000\\ \end{array}$	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000

TABLE 62.—"Other" livestock on farms and livestock in cities: Feeds fed, 1909-56 1

¹ Includes livestock in towns and cities—milk cows, horses, chickens, hogs, and goats—and other livestock on farms and in towns and cities—ducks, geese, guinea hens, rabbits, dogs, cats, and so on. These data are very rough estimates. ² Before 1926, barley, sorghum grains, wheat, and rye are grouped together under barley. ³ Before 1926, all commercial byproducts are grouped under "other" byproducts.

	c	attle an	d calves	5 I	£	sheep ar	nd lamb	s		м	ilk	
Year begin- ning Oct. 1	Con- cen- trates	Hay	Silage	Stover and straw	Con- cen- trates	Hay	Silage	Stover and straw	Con- cen- trates	Hay	Silage	Stover and straw
1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	Lts. 81 67 94 59 57	<i>Lbs.</i> 154 169 216 204 197	$Lbs. \\ 24 \\ 29 \\ 37 \\ 45 \\ 52 \end{cases}$	Lbs. 364 334 283 292 308	Lbs. 187 149 182 125 113	$Lbs. \\723 \\428 \\546 \\560 \\525$	$Lbs. \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 33 \\ 42 \\ 52$	$\begin{array}{c} Lbs. \\ 441 \\ 557 \\ 406 \\ 312 \\ 405 \end{array}$	Lbs. 28 24 29 22 21	$Lbs. \\ 76 \\ 59 \\ 71 \\ 64 \\ 68$	Lbs. 13 15 19 25 31	Lbs. 49 65 50 53 48
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	$94 \\ 72 \\ 74 \\ 73 \\ 76$	$211 \\ 228 \\ 184 \\ 175 \\ 226$	58 64 68 75 88	$286 \\ 273 \\ 316 \\ 321 \\ 266$	$148 \\ 116 \\ 139 \\ 134 \\ 163$	625 667 557 574 796	69 85 88 98 133	$399 \\ 311 \\ 331 \\ 416 \\ 416 \\ 416$	$27 \\ 21 \\ 28 \\ 26 \\ 27$	78 80 75 71 78	$36 \\ 42 \\ 45 \\ 49 \\ 55$	$43 \\ 39 \\ 44 \\ 47 \\ 35$
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	94 90 85 87 80	$194 \\ 227 \\ 235 \\ 228 \\ 249$	$95 \\ 91 \\ 96 \\ 104 \\ 115$	$299 \\ 265 \\ 258 \\ 263 \\ 256 \\ 256 \\$	$174 \\ 144 \\ 126 \\ 115 \\ 108$	$618 \\ 673 \\ 608 \\ 455 \\ 515$	$123 \\ 119 \\ 111 \\ 100 \\ 94$	$\begin{array}{r} 422 \\ 316 \\ 256 \\ 239 \\ 219 \end{array}$	28^{*} 27 26 28 24	72 75 77 73 71	$55 \\ 51 \\ 51 \\ 53 \\ 49$	38 33 28 26 28
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$118 \\ 102 \\ 111 \\ 110 \\ 108$	$\begin{array}{c} 241 \\ 220 \\ 276 \\ 251 \\ 250 \end{array}$	$112 \\ 125 \\ 123 \\ 124 \\ 122$	$242 \\ 249 \\ 215 \\ 231 \\ 241$	$126 \\ 120 \\ 121 \\ 125 \\ 125 \\ 125$	$\begin{array}{r} 471 \\ 461 \\ 515 \\ 541 \\ 456 \end{array}$	$93 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 110 \\ 109$	$234 \\ 227 \\ 206 \\ 203 \\ 214$	$26 \\ 23 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 24$	$62 \\ 59 \\ 74 \\ 71 \\ 72$	$49 \\ 49 \\ 48 \\ 47 \\ 45$	33 33 17 18 20
1930 1931 1932 1933 1933	$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 126 \\ 136 \\ 89 \\ 50 \end{array}$	$201 \\ 198 \\ 212 \\ 200 \\ 140$	$114 \\ 124 \\ 117 \\ 118 \\ 117$	268 304 291 320 335	$99 \\ 137 \\ 145 \\ 105 \\ 53$	369 393 432 348 270	$103 \\ 117 \\ 113 \\ 111 \\ 119$	$264 \\ 303 \\ 324 \\ 312 \\ 405$	$22 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 24 \\ 23$	$ \begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 63 \\ 70 \\ 69 \\ 58 \end{array} $	$46 \\ 31 \\ 48 \\ 51 \\ 57$	$28 \\ 49 \\ 28 \\ 35 \\ 41$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$106 \\ 54 \\ 112 \\ 120 \\ 116$	$221 \\ 212 \\ 215 \\ 244 \\ 271$	$143 \\ 132 \\ 155 \\ 149 \\ 135$	$240 \\ 276 \\ 247 \\ 259 \\ 222$	$145 \\ 51 \\ 123 \\ 116 \\ 108$	$\begin{array}{r} 433 \\ 377 \\ 351 \\ 507 \\ 509 \end{array}$	$141 \\ 120 \\ 135 \\ 129 \\ 106$	317 387 361 213 211	25 24 26 27 28	71 68 66 73 73	60 54 57 55 51	25 29 24 19 18
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$131 \\ 128 \\ 139 \\ 132 \\ 124$	283 239 286 292 266	$147 \\ 138 \\ 124 \\ 117 \\ 113$	$203 \\ 238 \\ 215 \\ 216 \\ 221$	$103 \\ 107 \\ 116 \\ 115 \\ 117$	497 546 579 566 510	$122 \\ 119 \\ 119 \\ 106 \\ 94$	$206 \\ 209 \\ 204 \\ 183 \\ 236$	28 29 31 32 32	70 75 82 86 82	$51 \\ 50 \\ 48 \\ 46 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48 \\ 48$	19 19 17 18 18
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$141 \\ 133 \\ 110 \\ 144 \\ 131$	321 337 352 355 330	$115 \\ 119 \\ 121 \\ 138 \\ 124$	$161 \\ 123 \\ 110 \\ 110 \\ 105 $	$118 \\ 115 \\ 119 \\ 116 \\ 110$	$511 \\ 518 \\ 528 \\ 483 \\ 423$	$94 \\ 109 \\ 119 \\ 135 \\ 89$	$ \begin{array}{r} 163 \\ 172 \\ 133 \\ 190 \\ 227 \end{array} $	32 31 31 32 32	82 86 89 92 82	48 49 50 55 59	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 12 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 7 \end{array} $
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$142 \\ 158 \\ 135 \\ 129 \\ 129 \\ 140 \\ 143$	362 391 351 343 349 372 366	$136 \\ 120 \\ 131 \\ 129 \\ 142 \\ 144 \\ 151$	$95 \\ 93 \\ 116 \\ 112 \\ 107 \\ 95 \\ 102$	$104 \\ 116 \\ 109 \\ 104 \\ 106 \\ 103 \\ 106$	449 494 420 390 397 458 482	88 85 79 75 74 74 78	197 155 181 176 166 131 139	$31 \\ 32 \\ 31 \\ 31 \\ 31 \\ 32 \\ 32 \\ 32$	85 89 83 82 80 79 76	62 70 66 73 78 77 79	

 1 Feed for all cattle except dairy cows divided by the live-weight production of cattle and calves. It thus includes the feed for dairy heifers and calves as well as all beef cattle.

		Concer	itrates,	seeds, a	nd milk		Roughage					
Year be- ginning Oct. 1	Corn 2	Other grains	High- pro- tein feeds ³	Other by- prod- uct feeds	Seeds and milk	Total	Hay	Stover and straw	Silage and beet pulp	Pasture	Total	All feed
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 64,050 71,166 63,066 71,845 58,029 61,044	1,000 tons 15,609 16,837 15,539 20,837 17,843 16,811	1,000 tons	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 10,767\\ 11,266\\ 11,629\\ 12,176\\ 12,422\\ 12,950 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	1,000 tons 95,426 104,269 95,234 109,858 93,294 95,805	1,000 tons 34,468 30,474 26,629 33,226 31,609 32,642	1,000 tons 18,616 21,999 24,012 19,308 21,265 21,937	1,000 tons 810 973 1,134 1,458 1,943 2,429	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 100,941\\ 89,626\\ 104,363\\ 98,094\\ 104,610\\ 121,172 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 154,835 143,072 156,138 152,086 159,427 178,180	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 250, 261\\ 247, 341\\ 251, 372\\ 261, 944\\ 252, 721\\ 273, 985\end{array}$
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	69, 044 58, 162 68, 483 60, 962 64, 568	17,772 21,369 23,144		$\begin{array}{c} 13,097\\ 12,838\\ 13,428\\ 13,084\\ 12,974 \end{array}$	5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	109, 641 93, 772 108, 280 102, 190 101, 896	36, 576 38, 892 34, 810 32, 916 36, 871	17, 260 19, 447 23, 326	2, 916 3, 402 3, 725 4, 051 4, 595	$\begin{array}{c} 115,384\\ 112,971\\ 112,299\\ 126,731\\ 120,521 \end{array}$	172, 136 174, 712 174, 160 187, 765 182, 143	282.440
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	70, 450 71, 475 67, 990 70, 023 54, 931	19,080 20,054 22,242		12, 507 12, 042 13, 407 13, 352 13, 732	5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000	$\begin{array}{c} 109,990\\ 107,597\\ 106,451\\ 110,617\\ 96,867 \end{array}$	33, 847 36, 659 37, 328 36, 032 35, 772	$\begin{array}{c} 21,330\\ 18,846\\ 17,365\\ 17,252\\ 16,068 \end{array}$	4, 779 4, 613 4, 710 5, 082 4, 898	$\begin{array}{c} 113,899\\ 111,458\\ 111,126\\ 105,555\\ 96,462 \end{array}$	$173,855 \\171,576 \\170,529 \\163,921 \\153,200$	$\begin{array}{c} 283,845\\ 279,173\\ 276,980\\ 274,538\\ 250,067 \end{array}$
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$\begin{array}{c} 64,734\\ 63,289\\ 66,950\\ 62,294\\ 61,217 \end{array}$	22, 462 20, 707 21, 997 24, 999 24, 098	7, 336 6, 456 7, 303 7, 444	$14, 462 \\ 6, 678 \\ 6, 999 \\ 6, 874 \\ 6, 983$	5,000 6,236 5,531 5,690 5,931	$106, 658 \\ 104, 246 \\ 107, 933 \\ 107, 160 \\ 105, 673$	32, 944 31, 077 37, 453 36, 186 35, 109	10, 762	4, 997 5, 168 5, 091 5, 104 5, 017	97, 071 101, 394 95, 292 96, 067 85, 658	151, 969 152, 858 147, 951 148, 119 137, 284	255, 884
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	48, 867 60, 509 69, 501 59, 252 40, 432	27, 622 25, 122 23, 165 15, 119 13, 778	$\begin{array}{c} 6,812\\ 6,308\\ 6,372\\ 6,564\\ 6,579 \end{array}$	6, 789 6, 092 6, 168 6, 100 6, 184	$\begin{array}{c} 6,044\\ 6,593\\ 6,352\\ 6,524\\ 5,814 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 96,134\\ 104,624\\ 111,558\\ 93,559\\ 72,787\end{array}$	30, 897 30, 086 33, 040 31, 782 25, 562	14, 345 15, 354 14, 757 16, 457 18, 122	5, 194 5, 631 5, 631 5, 866 6, 243	89, 655 95, 872 90, 978 78, 326 99, 346	140, 091 146, 943 144, 406 132, 431 149, 273	$\begin{array}{c} 236, 225\\ 251, 567\\ 255, 964\\ 225, 990\\ 222, 060 \end{array}$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	51, 434 38, 679 51, 798 54, 540 58, 107	$\begin{array}{c} 22,715\\ 17,173\\ 24,452\\ 23,586\\ 23,022 \end{array}$	8, 132 8, 793 9, 049 9, 331 9, 957	6, 548 6, 621 6, 386 6, 791 6, 648	5,995 5,745 6,447 5,916 5,817	94, 824 77, 011 98, 132 100, 164 103, 551	33, 031 31, 587 80, 926 35, 640 36, 896	$12, 487 \\13, 548 \\12, 304 \\11, 274 \\10, 259$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,829\\ 6,173\\ 6,821\\ 6,733\\ 6,361 \end{array}$	80, 726 91, 005 98, 942 88, 145 96, 914	133, 073 142, 313 148, 993 141, 792 150, 430	$\begin{array}{c} 227,897\\ 219,324\\ 247,125\\ 241,956\\ 253,981 \end{array}$
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	58, 725 65, 710 77, 004 75, 835 71, 243	26, 272 29, 956 40, 399 38, 656 31, 832	$\begin{array}{c} 11,742\\ 12,632\\ 15,392\\ 15,793\\ 15,426 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,785\ 6,659\ 6,624\ 6,755\ 7,410 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,284\\ 5,712\\ 6,274\\ 6,134\\ 5,265 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 109,808\\ 120,669\\ 145,693\\ 143,173\\ 131,176\end{array}$	37, 899 39, 346 42, 764 42, 917 40, 998	$\begin{array}{c} 10,052\\ 11,174\\ 10,511\\ 11,281\\ 12,313 \end{array}$	6, 879 7, 000 6, 668 6, 359 6, 716	$\begin{array}{c} 105,835\\ 117,508\\ 115,438\\ 117,208\\ 123,654 \end{array}$	160, 665 175, 028 175, 381 177, 765 183, 681	$\begin{array}{c} 270,473\\ 295,697\\ 321,074\\ 320,938\\ 314,857 \end{array}$
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$\begin{array}{c} 72,141\\ 69,610\\ 58,767\\ 66,162\\ 73,611 \end{array}$	35,063 26,109 26,137 26,019 24,046	$14, 190 \\ 14, 854 \\ 15, 161 \\ 17, 327 \\ 18, 344$	7, 229 8, 553 7, 951 7, 804 7, 852	$\begin{array}{c} 4,620\\ 4,000\\ 3,928\\ 3,735\\ 3,843 \end{array}$	$133, 243 \\123, 126 \\111, 944 \\121, 047 \\127, 696$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,915\\ 42,405\\ 41,396\\ 39,243\\ 38,471 \end{array}$	9, 450 8, 132 7, 206 7, 427 7, 555	6, 534 6, 782 6, 637 7, 436 7, 766	$\begin{array}{c} 113,701\\ 111,162\\ 103,106\\ 102,817\\ 103,327 \end{array}$	171, 600 168, 481 158, 345 156, 923 157, 119	304, 843 291, 607 270, 289 277, 970 284, 815
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	72, 276 74, 120 66, 648 68, 569 64, 181 68, 892 71, 273	27, 557 27, 012 23, 727 24, 300 28, 066 29, 020 26, 593	20, 425 21, 053 20, 548 21, 095 20, 488 21, 916 23, 036	7, 707 8, 343 8, 521 8, 909 9, 151 8, 664 8, 608	3, 488 3, 605 3, 299 2, 954 2, 946 2, 977 2, 949	$131, 453 \\ 134, 133 \\ 122, 743 \\ 125, 827 \\ 124, 832 \\ 131, 469 \\ 132, 459$	42, 038 44, 737 43, 550 44, 023 44, 207 45, 598 43, 978	7, 163 6, 552 8, 422 7, 846 7, 363 6, 250 6, 213	8, 531 8, 911 9, 232 10, 206 11, 118 11, 243 11, 621	$108,044\\108,163\\109,330\\107,577\\112,242\\106,074\\120,285$	$\begin{array}{c} 165,776\\ 168,363\\ 170,534\\ 169,652\\ 174,930\\ 169,165\\ 182,097 \end{array}$	297, 229 302, 496 293, 277 295, 479 299, 762 300, 634 314, 556

TABLE 64.—Feed consumed by all livestock: Total quantity expressed in feed units, by principal kinds of feeds, 1909-56¹

A feed unit is the equivalent of a pound of corn in feeding value.
 Excludes corn in silage.
 High-protein feeds grouped with other byproduct feeds, 1909-25.

Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep and goats	Poultry	Hogs	Horses and mules	Other livestock ¹	Total
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 54,406\\ 52,522\\ 54,742\\ 56,236\\ 54,564\\ 58,571\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ tons\\ 54,305\\ 48,053\\ 51,158\\ 51,377\\ 55,440\\ 67,348 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 20,151 18,693 20,322 18,349 17,937 18,607	1,000 tons 12,745 13,176 12,690 12,627 13,050 12,977	1,000 tons 36,620 41,258 39,957 43,839 40,115 43,458	1,000 tons 63,078 64,443 63,895 69,715 63,682 65,200	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ tons\\ 8,956\\ 9,196\\ 8,608\\ 9,801\\ 7,933\\ 7,824 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 250,261 247,341 251,372 261,944 252,721 273,985
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	$\begin{array}{c} 61,152\\ 59,307\\ 62,080\\ 63,840\\ 65,436\end{array}$	70, 299 70, 977 71, 680 77, 494 73, 234	17, 267 15, 730 15, 663 18, 329 17, 849	$13, 195 \\ 12, 813 \\ 14, 026 \\ 14, 230 \\ 14, 016$	44, 252 39, 129 43, 734 41, 863 40, 814	67,007 63,227 67,568 67,158 66,038	8, 605 7, 301 7, 689 7, 041 6, 652	281, 777 268, 484 282, 440 289, 955 284, 039
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	64, 443 65, 667 65, 180 68, 054 64, 116	70, 291 68, 726 67, 252 61, 840 54, 779	$\begin{array}{c} 17,081\\ 15,702\\ 16,105\\ 15,584\\ 15,763\end{array}$	15,765 15,539 15,928 17,719 16,583	$\begin{array}{r} 43,724\\ 44,787\\ 46,579\\ 44,316\\ 38,761 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 65, 617^{*}\\ 62, 773\\ 60, 455\\ 61, 455\\ 55, 283 \end{array}$	6, 924 5, 979 5, 481 5, 570 4, 782	283, 845 279, 173 276, 980 274, 538 250, 067
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	65, 356 65, 244 67, 231 68, 034 62, 908	54, 314 51, 518 47, 809 48, 496 42, 801	17, 448 19, 220 19, 845 21, 010 20, 506	18, 984 19, 659 19, 837 19, 732 20, 527	41, 261 42, 512 44, 106 43, 390 41, 432	56, 192 54, 013 52, 044 50, 442 50, 794	5, 072 4, 938 5, 012 4, 175 3, 989	258, 627 257, 104 255, 884 255, 279 242, 957
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	64, 245 69, 619 69, 855 64, 430 70, 848	$\begin{array}{r} 43,677\\ 49,274\\ 51,304\\ 47,375\\ 48,545\end{array}$	20, 456 21, 828 20, 275 16, 778 19, 400	$\begin{array}{c} 18,492\\ 20,480\\ 20,775\\ 17,857\\ 16,299 \end{array}$	39, 346 42, 254 45, 723 39, 487 27, 072	46, 745 44, 915 44, 099 36, 973 37, 698	3, 264 3, 197 3, 933 3, 090 2, 198	236, 225 251, 567 255, 964 225, 990 222, 060
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	66, 000 69, 589 74, 655 73, 544 77, 900	46, 095 45, 854 50, 299 49, 039 52, 164	18, 570 18, 965 21, 193 20, 000 21, 216	20, 289 16, 962 19, 488 20, 931 21, 199	32, 543 31, 585 39, 874 40, 699 44, 499	40, 882 34, 161 38, 256 34, 369 33, 603	3, 518 2, 208 3, 360 3, 374 3, 400	227, 897 219, 324 247, 125 241, 956 253, 981
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	80, 924 90, 447 92, 133 92, 976 97, 481	59, 715 64, 939 69, 074 74, 500 78, 031	$\begin{array}{c} 23,470\\ 24,956\\ 23,264\\ 21,320\\ 20,741 \end{array}$	24, 364 27, 992 33, 121 32, 679 33, 382	$\begin{array}{r} 44,175\\ 50,017\\ 66,406\\ 63,968\\ 51,455 \end{array}$	34, 327 33, 769 32, 640 30, 962 29, 563	3, 498 3, 577 4, 436 4, 533 4, 204	270, 473 295, 697 321, 074 320, 938 314, 857
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	89, 879 90, 091 85, 203 85, 294 86, 589	75, 643 74, 323 68, 936 73, 875 75, 574	$\begin{array}{c} 18,040\\ 16,371\\ 14,586\\ 13,323\\ 12,645 \end{array}$	$31, 430 \\ 29, 937 \\ 28, 554 \\ 31, 216 \\ 33, 511$	55, 961 49, 773 45, 574 48, 406 51, 919	29, 869 27, 197 24, 066 22, 102 20, 040	4, 021 3, 915 3, 370 3, 754 4, 537	304, 843 291, 607 270, 289 277, 970 284, 815
1950	88, 717 87, 825 87, 613 88, 039 87, 828 87, 710 91, 128	84, 990 94, 297 98, 255 98, 687 104, 727 102, 705 111, 550	$\begin{array}{c} 12,751\\ 12,818\\ 12,416\\ 11,929\\ 12,637\\ 12,067\\ 13,543 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 33,054\\ 32,528\\ 32,294\\ 33,159\\ 30,915\\ 33,299\\ 33,771 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 55,023\\ 54,870\\ 44,329\\ 46,823\\ 47,915\\ 50,113\\ 50,339 \end{array}$	17, 872 15, 024 13, 076 11, 294 10, 249 9, 210 8, 685	$\begin{array}{c} 4,822\\ 5,134\\ 5,294\\ 5,548\\ 5,529\\ 5,530\\ 5,530\\ 5,540\end{array}$	297, 229 302, 496 293, 277 295, 479 299, 800 300, 634 314, 556

TABLE 65.—All feed consumed by different kinds of livestock: Total quantity, including pasture, expressed in feed units, 1909-56

¹ Includes other livestock on farms and all livestock in cities.

Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Poultry	Hogs	Horses and mules	Other live- stock 1	All live- stock
1909	1,000 tons 11, 948 12, 427 11, 295 13, 301 10, 631 10, 595	1,000 tons 3,489 4,052 3,127 4,428 3,189 3,501	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\ tons\\ 1,\ 033\\ 1,\ 029\\ 895\\ 1,\ 053\\ 746\\ 684 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 11, 669 12, 161 11, 516 11, 531 11, 913 11, 695	1,000 tons 35,469 40,086 38,567 42,504 38,707 41,850	1,000 tons 26,794 29,230 24,954 31,088 23,947 23,298	1,000 tons 5,024 5,284 4,880 5,953 4,161 4,182	1,600 tons 95,426 104,269 95,234 109,858 93,294 95,805
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	13, 331 10, 636 13, 681 12, 683 13, 717	6, 059 5, 412 5, 303 5, 271 5, 225	802 619 792 724 762	$\begin{array}{c} 12,052\\ 11,765\\ 12,985\\ 12,975\\ 12,819 \end{array}$	42, 677 37, 773 42, 353 40, 258 39, 340	$\begin{array}{c} 29,707\\ 23,734\\ 28,733\\ 26,306\\ 26,281 \end{array}$	5, 013 3, 833 4, 433 3, 973 3, 752	$109, 641 \\93, 772 \\108, 280 \\102, 190 \\101, 896$
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	$14,567 \\ 14,445 \\ 14,425 \\ 15,934 \\ 14,348$	5, 903 5, 784 5, 295 5, 097 4, 309	898 753 718 75 8 753	$14,605\\14,330\\14,611\\16,415\\15,320$	42, 274 43, 256 44, 767 42, 641 37, 318	27, 339 25, 477 23, 366 26, 226 21, 869	$\begin{array}{r} 4,404\\ 3,552\\ 3,269\\ 3,546\\ 2,950\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 109,990\\ 107,597\\ 106,451\\ 110,617\\ 96,867 \end{array}$
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$\begin{array}{c} 15,893\\ 14,816\\ 15,665\\ 16,670\\ 15,966\end{array}$	6, 171 5, 438 5, 556 5, 493 5, 820	$930 \\ 965 \\ 1,046 \\ 1,103 \\ 1,201$	$17, 631 \\ 18, 154 \\ 18, 406 \\ 18, 352 \\ 19, 485$	39, 772 40, 812 42, 436 41, 787 40, 011	22, 821 20, 577 21, 087 20, 680 20, 171	3, 440 3, 484 3, 737 3, 075 3, 019	$\begin{array}{c} 106,658\\ 104,246\\ 107,933\\ 107,160\\ 105,673 \end{array}$
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	14, 415 17, 611 18, 295 16, 129 14, 489	5, 433 7, 314 7, 927 6, 094 3, 708	$971 \\ 1,286 \\ 1,333 \\ 1,037 \\ 549$	$17,512 \\ 19,443 \\ 19,807 \\ 17,106 \\ 15,378$	37,926 40,655 44,216 38,339 26,047	17, 533 16, 018 16, 939 12, 616 11, 238	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 344 \\ 2, 297 \\ 3, 041 \\ 2, 238 \\ 1, 378 \end{array}$	96, 134 104, 624 111, 558 93, 559 72, 787
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	17, 109 15, 189 17, 692 18, 768 19, 302	$\begin{array}{c} 6,242\\ 4,077\\ 6,798\\ 7,794\\ 7,747\end{array}$	$1, 337 \\ 544 \\ 1, 229 \\ 1, 254 \\ 1, 174$	$19, 418 \\ 16, 037 \\ 18, 746 \\ 20, 213 \\ 20, 459$	$\begin{array}{c} 31,532\\ 30,408\\ 38,051\\ 38,725\\ 42,155\end{array}$	$16,474 \\9,340 \\13,034 \\10,810 \\10,044$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,712\\ 1,416\\ 2,582\\ 2,600\\ 2,670\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 94,824\\77,011\\98,132\\100,164\\103,551\end{array}$
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$\begin{array}{c} 20,963\\ 22,571\\ 24,344\\ 24,905\\ 25,401 \end{array}$	9, 130 9, 223 10, 238 10, 452 10, 348	1, 186 1, 284 1, 314 1, 190 1, 171	$\begin{array}{c} 23,503\\ 27,012\\ 32,064\\ 31,691\\ 32,320 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,807\\ 47,280\\ 63,288\\ 60,774\\ 48,905 \end{array}$	$10,447 \\ 10,174 \\ 10,489 \\ 10,048 \\ 9,215$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,772\\ 3,125\\ 3,956\\ 4,113\\ 3,816\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 109,808\\ 120,669\\ 145,693\\ 143,173\\ 131,176\end{array}$
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	24, 039 23, 444 21, 840 22, 890 23, 263	$11,869 \\ 11,033 \\ 8,862 \\ 12,040 \\ 12,432$	$1,100 \\963 \\883 \\784 \\754$	30, 530 29, 076 27, 787 30, 364 32, 694	53, 506 47, 388 43, 242 45, 872 49, 215	8, 562 7, 680 6, 352 5, 687 5, 179	3, 637 3, 542 2, 978 3, 410 4, 159	$\begin{array}{c} 133, 243\\ 123, 126\\ 111, 944\\ 121, 047\\ 127, 696 \end{array}$
1950	22, 587 23, 046 23, 732 23, 533 23, 682 24, 424 24, 938	$\begin{array}{c} 14,713\\ 17,599\\ 16,024\\ 16,029\\ 16,779\\ 18,098\\ 18,496 \end{array}$	740 846 865 866 878 857 840	$\begin{array}{c} 32,249\\ 31,782\\ 31,599\\ 32,476\\ 30,253\\ 32,665\\ 33,059 \end{array}$	52, 223 52, 249 42, 138 44, 777 45, 554 47, 853 47, 777	4, 519 3, 877 3, 491 2, 998 2, 580 2, 442 2, 209	$\begin{array}{c} 4,422\\ 4,734\\ 4,894\\ 5,148\\ 5,129\\ 5,130\\ 5,140\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 131,453\\ 134,133\\ 122,743\\ 125,827\\ 124,855\\ 131,469\\ 132,459\end{array}$

 TABLE 66.—All concentrates consumed by different kinds of livestock: Total quantity of grain, commercial byproducts, seeds, and milk expressed in feed units, 1909–56

¹ Includes other livestock on farms and all livestock in cities.

 TABLE 67.—Harvested roughage consumed by different kinds of livestock: Total quantity of hay, silage, stover, and straw expressed in feed units, 1909-56

Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Horses and mules	Other live- stock 1	All live- stock
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 18, 447 18, 458 17, 390 18, 484 18, 465 19, 222	1,000 tons 9,520 8,835 8,352 8,771 9,478 10,948	1,000 tons 2, 171 2, 288 1, 949 1, 967 1, 929 2, 011	1,0C0 tons 19, 824 19, 953 20, 356 20, 922 21, 173 21, 185	1,000 tons 3,932 3,912 3,728 3,848 3,772 3,642	1,000 tons 53,894 53,446 51,775 53,992 54,817 57,008
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	$\begin{array}{c} 20,909\\ 21,676\\ 21,716\\ 21,589\\ 22,602 \end{array}$	11, 819 12, 828 13, 284 12, 845 12, 535	2,080 2,015 1,934 2,040 2,175	$18,352 \\ 21,754 \\ 21,671 \\ 21,492 \\ 21,410$	3, 592 3, 468 3, 256 3, 068 2, 900	56,752 61,741 61,861 61,034 61,622
1920	$\begin{array}{c} 22,276\\ 22,760\\ 23,202\\ 23,575\\ 23,521 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,138\\ 12,102\\ 11,566\\ 11,051\\ 10,155 \end{array}$	2,032 2,013 1,969 1,813 2,063	20,990 20,816 20,454 19,903 19,167	$\begin{array}{c} 2,520\\ 2,427\\ 2,212\\ 2,024\\ 1,832 \end{array}$	59,956 60,118 59,403 58,366 56,738
1925 1926 1927 1928 1928	$\begin{array}{c} 23,125\\ 20,875\\ 23,344\\ 23,177\\ 23,451 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9,277\\ 8,350\\ 8,119\\ 8,246\\ 8,525\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 074\\ 2,\ 210\\ 2,\ 508\\ 2,\ 704\\ 2.\ 525 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18,790 \\ 18,575 \\ 17,413 \\ 16,825 \\ 16,155 \end{array}$	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,\ 632\\ 1,\ 454\\ 1,\ 275\\ 1,\ 100\\ 970 \end{smallmatrix} }$	54,898 51,464 52,659 52,052 51,626
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	$\begin{array}{c} 23,080\\ 23,870\\ 25,326\\ 25,738\\ 23,985 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8,732\\ 9,092\\ 10,080\\ 11,087\\ 9,640 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,314\\ 2,355\\ 2,520\\ 2,192\\ 1,927\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,390\\ 14,854\\ 14,610\\ 14,236\\ 13,555 \end{array}$	920 900 892 852 820	50, 436 51, 071 53, 428 54, 105 49, 927
1935	$\begin{array}{c} 25,652\\ 25,137\\ 24,982\\ 26,610\\ 27,255\end{array}$	9,935 9,905 9,321 10,771 10,479	$\begin{array}{c} 2,544\\ 2,391\\ 2,437\\ 2,931\\ 2,960 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,410\\ 13,083\\ 12,533\\ 12,561\\ 12,092 \end{array}$	806 792 778 774 730	52, 347 51, 308 50, 051 53, 647 53, 516
1940	$\begin{array}{c} 28,108\\ 30,074\\ 31,403\\ 32,168\\ 32,312 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,073\\ 11,824\\ 13,363\\ 14,319\\ 14,540 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 127 \\ 3, 486 \\ 3, 415 \\ 3, 003 \\ 2, 739 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,796\\ 11,684\\ 11,282\\ 10,647\\ 10,048 \end{array}$	$726 \\ 452 \\ 480 \\ 420 \\ 388$	54, 830 57, 520 59, 943 60, 557 60, 027
1945	$\begin{array}{c} 31,058\\ 31,998\\ 31,343\\ 30,882\\ 31,012 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,601\\ 14,239\\ 13,760\\ 14,073\\ 14,460 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 461 \\ 2,\ 267 \\ 1,\ 978 \\ 1,\ 772 \\ 1,\ 588 \end{array}$	9,395 8,442 7,766 7,035 6,354	384 373 392 344 378	57, 899 57, 319 55, 2 39 54, 106 53, 792
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$\begin{array}{c} 32, 632\\ 33, 770\\ 33, 818\\ 34, 632\\ 34, 369\\ 34, 365\\ 33, 839 \end{array}$	$17, 206 \\ 19, 322 \\ 21, 006 \\ 21, 711 \\ 22, 808 \\ 23, 266 \\ 23, 053 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,682\\ 1,827\\ 1,728\\ 1,612\\ 1,728\\ 1,728\\ 1,920\\ 1,896 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5,812\\ 4,881\\ 4,252\\ 3,720\\ 3,383\\ 3,140\\ 2,624 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400$	57,73260,20061,20462,07562,68863,09161,812

¹ Includes livestock in cities.

TABLE 68.—Pasture and grazing consumed by different kinds of livestock: Total quantity expressed in feed units, 1909-56

Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses and mules	Hogs and poultry	All livestock
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 24,011 21,637 26,057 24,451 25,468 28,754	1,000 tons 41, 296 35, 166 39, 679 38, 178 42, 773 52, 899	1,000 tons 15, 885 14, 418 16, 333 14, 257 14, 159 14, 694	1,000 tons 1,062 958 1,145 1,072 1,103 1,218	1,000 tons 16,460 15,260 18,585 17,705 18,562 20,717	1,000 tons 2,227 2,187 2,564 2,431 2,545 2,890	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 100, 941\\ 89, 626\\ 104, 363\\ 98, 094\\ 104, 610\\ 121, 172\end{array}$
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	26, 912 26, 995 26, 683 29, 568 29, 117	52, 421 52, 737 53, 093 59, 378 55, 474	13, 271 12, 055 11, 927 14, 409 13, 777	1, 114 1, 041 1, 010 1, 156 1, 135	18, 948 17, 739 17, 164 19, 360 18, 347	2, 718 2, 404 2, 422 2, 860 2, 671	115, 384 112, 971 112, 299 126, 731 120, 521
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	27, 600 28, 462 27, 553 28, 545 26, 247	52, 250 50, 840 50, 391 45, 692 40, 315	12, 972 11, 904 12, 322 11, 858 11, 829	$1, 179 \\ 1, 032 \\ 1, 096 \\ 1, 155 \\ 1, 118$	17, 288 16, 480 16, 635 15, 326 14, 247	2, 610 2, 740 3, 129 2, 979 2, 706	113, 899 111, 458 111, 126 105, 555 96, 462
1925 1926 1927 1928 1928 1929	26, 338 29, 553 28, 222 28, 187 23, 491	38, 866 37, 730 34, 134 34, 757 28, 456	13, 014 14, 464 14, 591 15, 448 15, 026	1, 430 1, 581 1, 700 1, 755 1, 754	14, 581 14, 861 13, 544 12, 937 14, 468	2, 842 3, 205 3, 101 2, 983 2, 463	97, 071 101, 394 95, 292 96, 067 85, 658
1930 1931 1932 1933 1933 1934	26, 750 28, 138 26, 234 22, 563 32, 374	29, 512 32, 868 33, 297 30, 194 35, 197	15, 347 16, 376 14, 802 12, 274 15, 418	1, 824 1, 811 1, 620 1, 275 1, 506	$\begin{array}{c c} 13,822\\ 14,043\\ 12,550\\ 10,121\\ 12,905 \end{array}$	2, 400 2, 636 2, 475 1, 899 1, 946	89, 655 95, 872 90, 978 78, 326 99, 346
1935 1936 1937 1938 1938 1939	23, 239 29, 263 31, 981 28, 166 31, 343	29, 918 31, 872 34, 180 30, 474 33, 938	$\begin{array}{c} 13,316\\ 14,502\\ 16,034\\ 14,430\\ 15,524\end{array}$	1, 373 1, 528 1, 493 1, 385 1, 558	10, 998 11, 738 12, 689 10, 998 11, 467	1, 882 2, 102 2, 565 2, 692 3, 084	80, 726 91, 005 98, 942 88, 145 96, 914
1940 1941 1942 1943 1943 1944	31, 853 37, 802 36, 386 35, 903 39, 768	39, 512 43, 892 45, 473 49, 729 53, 143	17, 375 18, 456 16, 934 15, 592 15, 132	$\begin{array}{c} 1,782\\ 1,730\\ 1,601\\ 1,535\\ 1,699\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,084\\ 11,911\\ 10,869\\ 10,267\\ 10,300 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,229\\ 3,717\\ 4,175\\ 4,182\\ 3,612\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 105,835\\ 117,508\\ 115,438\\ 117,208\\ 123,654\end{array}$
1945 1946 1947 1948 1948 1948	34, 782 34, 649 32, 020 31, 522 32, 314	49, 173 49, 051 46, 314 47, 762 48, 682	13, 007 11, 741 10, 542 9, 783 9, 339	$1,472 \\ 1,400 \\ 1,183 \\ 984 \\ 964$	11, 912 11, 075 9, 948 9, 380 8, 507	3, 355 3, 246 3, 099 3, 386 3, 521	113, 701 111, 162 103, 106 102, 817 103, 327
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	30,063	$\begin{array}{c} 53,071\\ 57,376\\ 61,225\\ 60,947\\ 65,140\\ 61,341\\ 70,001 \end{array}$	9, 405 9, 333 9, 019 8, 579 8, 996 8, 271 9, 562	924 812 804 872 1, 035 1, 019 1, 245	$\begin{array}{c} 7,541\\ 6,266\\ 5,333\\ 4,576\\ 4,286\\ 3,628\\ 3,852\\ \end{array}$	3, 605 3, 367 2, 886 2, 729 3, 023 2, 894 3, 274	$\begin{array}{c c} 108, 044\\ 108, 163\\ 109, 330\\ 107, 577\\ 112, 242\\ 106, 074\\ 120, 285\end{array}$

 TABLE 69.—All roughage consumed by different kinds of livestock: Total quantity of hay, straw, silage, and pasture expressed in feed units, 1909-56

Year beginning Oct. 1	Dairy cattle	Beef cattle	Sheep	Goats	Horses and mules	Hogs and poultry	Other live- stock ¹	All live- stock
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 42, 458 40, 095 43, 447 42, 935 43, 933 47, 976	1,000 tons 50, 816 44, 001 48, 031 46, 949 52, 251 63, 847	1,000 tons 18,056 16,706 18,282 16,224 16,088 16,705	1,000 tons 1,062 958 1,145 1,072 1,103 1,218	1,000 tons 36, 284 35, 213 38, 941 38, 627 39, 735 41, 902	1,000 tons 2,227 2,187 2,564 2,431 2,545 2,890	1,000 tons 3,932 3,912 3,728 3,848 3,848 3,772 3,642	1,000 tons 154, 835 143, 072 156, 138 152, 086 159, 427 178, 180
1915	47, 821	64, 240	15, 351	$1, 114 \\ 1, 041 \\ 1, 010 \\ 1, 156 \\ 1, 135$	37, 300	2, 718	3, 592	172, 136
1916	48, 671	65, 565	14, 070		39, 493	2, 404	3, 468	174, 712
1917	48, 399	66, 377	13, 861		38, 835	2, 422	3, 256	174, 160
1918	51, 157	72, 223	16, 449		40, 852	2, 860	3, 068	187, 765
1919	51, 719	68, 009	15, 952		39, 757	2, 671	2, 900	182, 143
1920	49, 876	64, 388	15, 004	$1, 179 \\ 1, 032 \\ 1, 096 \\ 1, 155 \\ 1, 118$	38, 278	2, 610	2, 520	173, 855
1921	51, 222	62, 942	13, 917		37, 296	2, 740	2, 427	171, 576
1922	50, 755	61, 957	14, 291		37, 089	3, 129	2, 212	170, 529
1923	52, 120	56, 743	13, 671		35, 229	2, 979	2, 024	163, 921
1924	49, 768	50, 470	13, 892		33, 414	2, 706	1, 832	153, 200
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	49, 463 50, 428 51, 566 51, 364 46, 942	$\begin{array}{r} 48,143\\ 46,080\\ 42,253\\ 43,003\\ 36,981 \end{array}$	15, 088 16, 674 17, 099 18, 152 17, 551	1, 430 1, 581 1, 700 1, 755 1, 754	33, 371 33, 436 30, 957 29, 762 30, 623	2, 842 3, 205 3, 101 2, 983 2, 463	$1, 632 \\ 1, 454 \\ 1, 275 \\ 1, 100 \\ 970$	151, 969 152, 858 147, 951 148, 119 137, 284
1930	49, 830	38, 244	17, 661	1, 824	29, 212	2, 400	920	$140,091 \\ 146,943 \\ 144,406 \\ 132,431 \\ 149,273$
1931	52, 008	41, 960	18, 731	1, 811	28, 897	2, 636	900	
1932	51, 560	43, 377	17, 322	1, 620	27, 160	2, 475	892	
1933	48, 301	41, 281	14, 466	1, 275	24, 357	1, 899	852	
1934	56, 359	44, 837	17, 345	1, 506	26, 460	1, 946	820	
1935	48, 891	39, 853	15, 860	1, 373	24, 408	1,882	806	133,073
1936	54, 400	41, 777	16, 893	1, 528	24, 821	2,102	792	142,313
1937	56, 963	43, 501	18, 471	1, 493	25, 222	2,565	778	148,993
1938	54, 776	41, 245	17, 361	1, 385	23, 559	2,692	774	141,792
1939	58, 598	44, 417	18, 484	1, 558	23, 559	3,084	730	150,430
1940	59, 961	50, 585	20, 502	1, 782	23, 880	3, 229	726	160, 665
1941	67, 876	55, 716	21, 942	1, 730	23, 595	3, 717	452	175, 028
1942	67, 789	58, 836	20, 349	1, 601	22, 151	4, 175	480	175, 381
1943	68, 071	64, 048	18, 595	1, 535	20, 914	4, 182	420	177, 765
1944	72, 080	67, 683	17, 871	1, 699	20, 348	3, 612	388	183, 681
1945	65, 840	63, 774	$15,468\\14,008\\12,520\\11,555\\10,927$	1, 472	21, 307	3, 355	384	171, 600
1946	66, 647	63, 290		1, 400	19, 517	3, 246	373	168, 481
1947	63, 363	60, 074		1, 183	17, 714	3, 099	392	158, 345
1948	62, 404	61, 835		984	16, 415	3, 386	344	156, 923
1949	63, 326	63, 142		964	14, 861	3, 521	378	157, 119
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$\begin{array}{c} 66,130\\ 64,779\\ 63,881\\ 64,506\\ 64,131\\ 63,286\\ 66,190 \end{array}$	70, 277 76, 698 82, 231 82, 658 87, 948 84, 607 93, 054	11, 087 11, 160 10, 747 10, 191 10, 724 10, 191 11, 458	924 812 804 872 1,035 1,019 1,245	$13, 353 \\ 11, 147 \\ 9, 585 \\ 8, 296 \\ 7, 669 \\ 6, 768 \\ 6, 476 \\$	3, 605 3, 367 2, 886 2, 729 3, 023 2, 894 3, 274	$\begin{array}{c} 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400\\ 400$	$\begin{array}{c} 165,776\\ 168,363\\ 170,534\\ 169,652\\ 174,930\\ 169,165\\ 182,097 \end{array}$

¹ Includes livestock in cities.

		Conce	entrates	, seeds,	and mil	k]	Rougha	ge		
Year be- ginning Oct. 1	Corn	Other grains	High- pro- tein feeds ¹	Other by- prod- uct feeds	Seeds and milk	Total	Hay	Stover and straw	Silage	Pasture	Total	All feed
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 4,205 4,510 4,120 4,120 4,410 2,820 2,740	1,000 tons 2,774 3,000 2,374 3,801 2,721 2,588	1,000 tons	1,000 tons 3.169 3,117 3,001 3,290 3,290 3,472	1,000 tons 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800	1,000 tons 11,948 12,427 11,295 13,201 10,631 10,595	1,000 tons 12,576 11,722 9,464 11,626 10,880 11,640	1,000 tons 5,205 5,937 6,995 5,659 5,985 5,583	1,000 tons 666 799 931 1,199 1,600 1,999	1,000 tons 24.011 21,637 26.057 24,451 25,468 28,754	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ tons\\ 42,458\\ 40,095\\ 43,447\\ 42,935\\ 43,933\\ 47,976\end{array}$	1,000 tons 54,406 52.522 54,742 56,236 54,564 58,571
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	3,965 2,670 4,280 2,900 4,410	4,087 2,785 3,921 4,131 3,425		3, 479 3, 381 3, 680 3, 852 4, 082	1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800	$\begin{array}{c} 13.\ 331\\ 10,\ 636\\ 13,\ 681\\ 12,\ 683\\ 13,\ 717 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,472\\ 14,280\\ 13,240\\ 12,640\\ 14,331 \end{array}$	5, 040 4, 600 5, 415 5, 619 4, 494	2, 397 2, 796 3, 061 3, 330 3, 777	26, 912 26, 995 26, 683 29, 568 29, 117	47, 821 48, 671 48, 399 51, 157 51, 719	61, 152 59, 307 62, 080 63, 840 65, 436
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	4, 425 4, 925 5, 155 5, 550 3, 730	4, 145 3, 408 3, 503 3, 927 4, 391		4, 197 4, 312 3, 967 4, 657 4, 427	1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800 1,800	$\begin{array}{c} 14,567\\ 14,445\\ 14,425\\ 15,934\\ 14,348 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,379\\14,536\\15,240\\15,280\\15,248\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,960\\ 4,425\\ 4,074\\ 4,071\\ 4,233 \end{array}$	3, 937 3, 799 3, 888 4, 224 4, 040	27, 600 28, 462 27, 553 28, 545 26, 247	49, 876 51, 222 50, 755 52, 120 49, 768	64, 443 65, 667 65, 180 68, 054 64, 116
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	5, 250 4, 713 5, 584 5, 976 3, 745	4, 301 3, 695 3, 789 4, 056 5, 005	2, 355 2, 122 2, 401 2, 599	4, 542 1, 920 2, 300 2, 313 2, 579	1, 800 2, 133 1, 870 1, 924 2, 038	15, 893 14, 816 15, 665 16, 670 15, 966	$\begin{array}{c} 13,960\\ 13,405\\ 17,456\\ 17,091\\ 17,050 \end{array}$	4,960 3,072 1,542 1,752 2,162	4, 205 4, 398 4, 346 4, 334 4, 239	26, 338 29, 553 28, 222 28, 187 23, 491	$\begin{array}{r} 49,463\\ 50,428\\ 51,566\\ 51,364\\ 46,942 \end{array}$	65, 356 65, 244 67, 231 68, 034 62, 908
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	2, 422 3, 646 5, 421 4, 541 4, 334	4, 999 6, 321 5, 623 4, 104 3, 133	2, 292 2, 204 2, 154 2, 327 1, 959	2, 662 3, 184 2, 943 2, 907 3, 066	2,040 2,256 2,154 2,250 1,997	14, 415 17, 611 18, 295 16, 129 14, 489	$\begin{array}{c} 15,380\\ 15,463\\ 17,346\\ 16,774\\ 13,821 \end{array}$	3, 292 3, 602 3, 200 3, 997 4, 785	4, 408 4, 805 4, 780 4, 967 5, 379	26, 750 28, 138 26, 234 22, 563 32, 374	49, 830 52, 008 51, 560 48, 301 56, 359	64, 245 69, 619 69, 855 64, 430 70, 848
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	3, 076 2, 883 3, 468 5, 304 6, 081	6,065 4,597 6,488 5,829 5,830	2, 966 2, 717 2, 678 2, 706 2, 814	2, 900 2, 986 2, 780 2, 863 2, 531	$\begin{array}{c} 2,102\\ 2,006\\ 2,278\\ 2,066\\ 2,046\end{array}$	17, 109 15, 189 17, 692 18, 768 19, 302	17, 176 16, 512 16, 532 19, 059 19, 964	2,757 3,416 2,756 1,929 1,950	5,719 5,209 5,694 5,622 5,341	23, 239 29, 263 31, 981 28, 166 31, 343	48, 891 54, 400 56, 963 54, 776 58, 598	66, 000 69, 589 74, 655 73, 544 77, 900
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	6, 488 7, 927 8, 486 9, 371 9, 813	6, 731 6, 926 7, 865 6, 936 6, 565	3, 100 3, 356 3, 671 4, 134 4, 574	2, 434 2, 341 2, 048 2, 187 2, 507	2, 210 2, 021 2, 274 2, 277 1, 942	20, 963 22, 571 24, 344 24, 905 25, 401	20, 418 21, 883 23, 612 24, 367 24, 054	2,067 2,486 2,349 2,586 2,676	5,623 5,705 5,442 5,215 5,582	31, 853 37, 802 36, 386 35, 903 39, 768	59, 961 67, 876 67, 789 68, 071 72, 080	80, 924 90, 447 92, 133 92, 976 97, 481
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	8, 809 8, 756 7, 748 8, 642 9, 353	7, 211 6, 716 6, 484 6, 571 6, 005	3, 934 3, 806 3, 865 4 034 3, 833	2, 399 2, 716 2, 403 2, 408 2, 489	$\begin{array}{c} 1,686\\ 1,450\\ 1,340\\ 1,235\\ 1,583\end{array}$	24, 039 23, 444 21, 840 22, 890 23, 263	23, 761 24, 997 24, 944 23, 911 23, 959	$1,893 \\ 1,405 \\ 905 \\ 877 \\ 738$	5, 404 5, 596 5, 494 6, 094 6, 315	34, 782 34, 649 32, 020 31, 522 32, 314	65, 840 66, 647 63, 363 62, 404 63, 326	89, 879 90, 091 85, 203 85, 294 86, 589
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	8, 486 8, 620 9, 855 9, 777 8, 731 9, 176 10, 532	6, 582 6, 397 5, 808 5, 962 7, 026 7, 150 6, 255	3, 746 3, 762 4, 002 3, 905 3, 818 4, 012 4, 167	2, 306 2, 759 2, 717 2, 674 2, 843 2, 753 2, 677	$\begin{array}{c} 1,467\\ 1,508\\ 1,350\\ 1,215\\ 1,264\\ 1,333\\ 1,307 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,587\\ 23,046\\ 23,732\\ 23,533\\ 23,682\\ 24,424\\ 24,938 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25,231\\ 25,960\\ 25,393\\ 25,677\\ 25,150\\ 25,299\\ 24,503 \end{array}$	661 585 1, 248 887 536 270 241	6, 740 7, 225 7, 177 8, 068 8, 683 8, 796 9, 095	33, 498 31, 009 30, 063 29, 874 29, 762 28, 921 32, 351	$\begin{array}{c} 66,130\\ 64,779\\ 63,881\\ 64,506\\ 64,131\\ 63,286\\ 66,190 \end{array}$	88, 717 87, 825 87, 613 88, 039 87, 813 87, 710 91, 128

TABLE 70.—Feed consumed by dairy cattle: Total quantity expressed in feed units, by principal kinds of feed, 1909–56

¹ High-protein feeds grouped with other byproduct feeds, 1909-25.

TABLE 71.—Feed	consumed by beef	cattle: Total quantity expressed in feed units,	,
	by principal	kinds of feed, 1909-56	

		Cor	ncentrat	es and s	seeds]	Rougha	ge		
Year beginning Oct. 1	Corn	Other grains	High- pro- tein feeds ¹	Other by- prod- uct feeds	Seeds	Total	Hay	Stover and straw	Silage	Pasture	Total	A ll feed
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 1,940 2,440 1,470 2,435 1,420 1,700	1,000 tons 587 612 607 818 669 663	1,000 tons	1,000 tons 662 700 750 875 800 838	1,000 tons 300 300 300 300 300 300 300	1,000 tons 3,489 4,052 3,127 4,428 3,189 3,501	1,000 tons 3,520 2,120 2,345 3,280 3,397 3,640	1,000 tons 5,875 6,564 5,830 5,264 5,780 6,931	1,000 tons 125 151 177 227 301 377	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ tons\\ 41,296\\ 35,166\\ 39,679\\ 38,178\\ 42,773\\ 52,899 \end{array}$	1,000 tons 50, 816 44, 001 48, 031 46, 949 52, 251 63, 847	1,000 tons 54,305 48,053 51,158 51,377 55,440 67,348
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	3, 890 3, 545 3, 220 3, 200 3, 320	931 692 845 959 793		938 875 938 812 812	300 300 300 300 300 300	$ \begin{array}{r} 6,059\\ 5,412\\ 5,303\\ 5,271\\ 5,225 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 4,200\\ 4,960\\ 4,046\\ 3,720\\ 4,720\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,165\\ 7,340\\ 8,660\\ 8,496\\ 7,102 \end{array}$	$454 \\ 528 \\ 578 \\ 629 \\ 713$	52, 421 *52, 737 53, 093 59, 378 55, 474	$\begin{array}{c} 64,240\\ 65,565\\ 66,377\\ 72,223\\ 68,009 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 70,299\\70,977\\71,680\\77,494\\73,234\end{array}$
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	3, 960 3, 955 3, 300 2, 990 2, 070	893 779 820 932 939		750 750 875 875 1,000	300 300 300 300 300 300	5,903 5,784 5,295 5,097 4,309	$\begin{array}{c} 3,800\\ 4,580\\ 4,600\\ 4,160\\ 4,040 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,605\\ 6,813\\ 6,253\\ 6,146\\ 5,370 \end{array}$	733 709 713 745 745	52, 250 50, 840 50, 391 45, 692 40, 315	$\begin{array}{c} 64,388\\ 62,942\\ 61,957\\ 56,743\\ 50,470 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 70, 291 \\ 68, 726 \\ 67, 252 \\ 61, 840 \\ 54, 779 \end{array}$
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	3, 720 2, 540 2, 785 2, 460 3, 275	$901 \\925 \\1,065 \\1,220 \\747$	1, 118 908 1, 035 1, 042	${ \begin{array}{c} 1,250\\ 430\\ 448\\ 428\\ 368 \end{array} }$	$300 \\ 425 \\ 350 \\ 350 \\ 388$	6, 171 5, 438 5, 556 5, 493 5, 820	3,720 3,403 3,652 3,393 3,859	$\begin{array}{r} 4,885\\ 4,315\\ 3,868\\ 4,245\\ 4,058\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 672 \\ 632 \\ 599 \\ 608 \\ 608 \end{array}$	38,866 37,730 34,134 34,757 28,456	$\begin{array}{r} 48,143\\ 46,080\\ 42,253\\ 43,003\\ 36,981 \end{array}$	54, 314 51, 518 47, 809 48, 496 42, 801
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	2, 875 4, 620 5, 305 3, 720 1, 765	$902 \\ 1,114 \\ 1,093 \\ 603 \\ 325$	905 842 824 970 1,063	$376 \\ 276 \\ 293 \\ 301 \\ 167$	$375 \\ 462 \\ 412 \\ 500 \\ 388$	5, 433 7, 314 7, 927 6, 094 3, 708	3, 403 3, 092 3, 652 3, 733 2, 329	$\begin{array}{c} 4,713\\ 5,352\\ 5,747\\ 6,625\\ 6,625\end{array}$		29, 512 32, 868 33, 297 30, 194 35, 197	$\begin{array}{c} 38,244\\ 41,960\\ 43,377\\ 41,281\\ 44,837 \end{array}$	43, 677 49, 274 51, 304 47, 375 48, 545
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	3, 800 1, 990 4, 052 4, 850 4, 885	748 230 678 1, 010 907	925 1, 230 1, 212 1, 178 1, 210	331 202 331 331 333	$\begin{array}{r} 438 \\ 425 \\ 525 \\ 425 \\ 412 \end{array}$	6, 242 4, 077 6, 798 7, 794 7, 747	4, 109 3, 693 3, 673 4, 092 4, 648	4, 927 5, 434 4, 741 5, 780 4, 989	899 778 907 899 842	29, 918 31, 872 34, 180 30, 474 33, 938	$\begin{array}{c} 39,853\\ 41,777\\ 43,501\\ 41,245\\ 44,417 \end{array}$	46, 095 45, 854 50, 299 49, 039 52, 164
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	5, 468 5, 485 6, 115 6, 155 6, 260	$\begin{array}{c} 1,229\\ 1,271\\ 1,603\\ 1,364\\ 1,349 \end{array}$	1, 616 1, 747 1, 689 2, 057 1, 961	$342 \\ 320 \\ 293 \\ 301 \\ 340$	$475 \\ 400 \\ 538 \\ 575 \\ 438$	$\begin{array}{r} 9,130\\ 9,223\\ 10,238\\ 10,452\\ 10,348\end{array}$	5, 151 4, 806 6, 951 7, 490 7, 158	$\begin{array}{c} 4,885\\ 5,944\\ 5,395\\ 5,856\\ 6,394 \end{array}$	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,037\\ 1,074\\ 1,017\\ 973\\ 988 \end{smallmatrix} }$	39, 512 43, 892 45, 473 49, 729 53, 143	50, 585 55, 716 58, 836 64, 048 67, 683	59,71564,93969,07474,50078,031
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	7, 400 7, 082 5, 335 7, 570 7, 485	1, 453 1, 071 822 1, 146 1, 054	2, 164 2, 090 2, 006 2, 571 2, 864	$\begin{array}{r} 490 \\ 528 \\ 449 \\ 557 \\ 609 \end{array}$	$362 \\ 262 \\ 250 \\ 196 \\ 420$	$11,869 \\11,033 \\8,862 \\12,040 \\12,432$	8, 985 9, 467 9, 387 9, 533 9, 663	4, 624 3, 729 3, 368 3, 341 3, 442	$\begin{array}{c} 992 \\ 1,043 \\ 1,005 \\ 1,199 \\ 1,355 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 49,173\\49,051\\46,314\\47,762\\48,682\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63,774\\ 63,290\\ 60,074\\ 61,835\\ 63,142 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 75,643\\74,323\\68,936\\73,875\\75,574\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9,702 10,945	$\begin{array}{c} 1,214\\ 1,268\\ 1,124\\ 1,177\\ 1,564\\ 1,712\\ 1,517\end{array}$	3, 239 3, 759 3, 566 3, 678 3, 859 3, 963 4, 302	$\begin{array}{r} 634\\ 709\\ 1,026\\ 1,445\\ 1,504\\ 1,284\\ 1,307\end{array}$	$261 \\ 312 \\ 211 \\ 111 \\ 150 \\ 194 \\ 200$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,713\\ 17,599\\ 16,024\\ 16,029\\ 16,779\\ 18,098\\ 18,496 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,015\\ 13,970\\ 14,013\\ 14,533\\ 15,405\\ 16,431\\ 15,811 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,497\\ 3,763\\ 5,035\\ 5,137\\ 5,065\\ 4,485\\ 4,813\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 694 \\ 1, 589 \\ 1, 958 \\ 2, 041 \\ 2, 338 \\ 2, 350 \\ 2, 429 \end{array}$	53,071 57,376 61,225 60,947 65,140 61,341 70,001	$\begin{array}{c} 70,277\\ 76,698\\ 82,231\\ 82,658\\ 87,948\\ 84,607\\ 93,054 \end{array}$	84, 990 94, 297 98, 255 98, 687 104, 727 102, 705 111, 550

¹ High-protein feeds grouped with other byproduct feeds, 1909-25.

						Sheep	þ					Goats
Year		Co	ncentra	tes				Rougha	ge			
beginning Oct. 1	Corn	Other grains	High- pro- tein feeds ¹	Other by- prod- uct feeds	Total	Hay	Stover and straw	Silage	Pas- ture	Total	All feed	Graz- ing
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	570	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ tons\\ 300\\ 324\\ 310\\ 408\\ 341\\ 334 \end{array}$	1,000 tons	1,000 tons 128 135 135 135 135 135 150	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 1,033\\ 1,029\\ 895\\ 1,053\\ 746\\ 684 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,000\\ tons\\ 1,440\\ 1,640\\ 1,320\\ 1,400\\ 1,320\\ 1,320\\ \end{array}$	1,000 tons 712 625 863 615 487 638	$\begin{array}{r} 1,000\\ tons\\ 19\\ 23\\ 26\\ 32\\ 42\\ 53\end{array}$	1,000 tons 15,885 14,418 16,333 14,257 14,159 14,694	1,000 tons 18,056 16,706 18,282 16,224 16,088 16,705	1,000 tons 19,089 17,735 19,177 17,277 16,834 17,389	1,000 tons 1,062 958 1,145 1,072 1,103 1,218
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	$194 \\ 115 \\ 210 \\ 100 \\ 220$	458 354 432 474 392		$150 \\ 150 $	802 619 792 724 762	$\begin{array}{c} 1,440\\ 1,500\\ 1,348\\ 1,340\\ 1,560 \end{array}$	575 437 500 608 510	$ \begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 78 \\ 86 \\ 92 \\ 105 \end{array} $	$13,271 \\ 12,055 \\ 11,927 \\ 14,409 \\ 13,777$	15,351 14,070 13,861 16,449 15,952	$16, 153 \\ 14, 689 \\ 14, 653 \\ 17, 173 \\ 16, 714$	$1, 114 \\ 1, 041 \\ 1, 010 \\ 1, 156 \\ 1, 135$
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	$300 \\ 215 \\ 160 \\ 150 \\ 130$	448 388 408 458 473		$150 \\ 150 $	898 753 718 758 753	$\begin{array}{c} 1,348\\ 1,476\\ 1,472\\ 1,280\\ 1,540 \end{array}$	575 432 388 420 410	$109 \\ 105 \\ 109 \\ 113 \\ 113$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,972 \\ 11,904 \\ 12,322 \\ 11,858 \\ 11,829 \end{array}$	$15,004 \\ 13,917 \\ 14,291 \\ 13,671 \\ 13,892$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,902\\ 14,670\\ 15,009\\ 14,429\\ 14,645 \end{array}$	$1,179 \\ 1,032 \\ 1,096 \\ 1,155 \\ 1,118$
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$190 \\ 220 \\ 290 \\ 205 \\ 385$	560 520 529 639 557	178 189 210 210	180 47 38 49 49	930 965 1,046 1,103 1,201	$1,492 \\1,615 \\1,912 \\2,082 \\1,870$	$\begin{array}{r} 462 \\ 457 \\ 450 \\ 460 \\ 485 \end{array}$	$120 \\ 138 \\ 146 \\ 162 \\ 170$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,014\\ 14,464\\ 14,591\\ 15,448\\ 15,026 \end{array}$	$15,088 \\ 16,674 \\ 17,099 \\ 18,152 \\ 17,551$	16, 018 17, 639 18, 145 19, 255 18, 752	$1, 430 \\ 1, 581 \\ 1, 700 \\ 1, 755 \\ 1, 754$
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	140 795 825 685 170	593 320 329 152 137	189 126 126 147 189	49 45 53 53 53	$971 \\ 1,286 \\ 1,333 \\ 1,037 \\ 549$	$\begin{array}{c} 1, 594 \\ 1, 572 \\ 1, 700 \\ 1, 402 \\ 1, 062 \end{array}$	550 605 650 620 687	170 178 170 170 170 178	$15,347 \\ 16,376 \\ 14,802 \\ 12,274 \\ 15,418$	17, 661 18, 731 17, 322 14, 466 17, 345	$18,632 \\ 20,017 \\ 18,655 \\ 15,503 \\ 17,894$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,824\\ 1,811\\ 1,620\\ 1,275\\ 1,506\end{array}$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	00	415 191 496 286 266	189 210 210 210 210 210	53 53 53 53 68	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1, 337 \\ 544 \\ 1, 229 \\ 1, 254 \\ 1, 174 \\ \end{smallmatrix} }$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,700\\ 1,530\\ 1,500\\ 2,189\\ 2,252 \end{array}$	633 675 717 530 530	211 186 220 212 178	$13, 316 \\ 14, 502 \\ 16, 034 \\ 14, 430 \\ 15, 524$	15, 860 16, 893 18, 471 17, 361 18, 484	17, 197 17, 437 19, 700 18, 615 19, 658	1,373 1,528 1,493 1,385 1,558
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	601 675 760 695 740	287 306 259 229 186	$220 \\ 231 \\ 231 \\ 210 \\ 189$	78 72 64 56 56	$\begin{array}{c} 1,186\\ 1,284\\ 1,314\\ 1,190\\ 1,171 \end{array}$	2, 338 2, 665 2, 656 2, 380 2, 078	$570 \\ 600 \\ 550 \\ 452 \\ 515$	219 221 209 171 146	17, 375 18, 456 16, 934 15, 592 15, 132	20, 502 21, 942 20, 349 18, 595 17, 871	$\begin{array}{c} 21,688\\ 23,226\\ 21,663\\ 19,785\\ 19,042 \end{array}$	$1,782 \\1,730 \\1,601 \\1,535 \\1,699$
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$665 \\ 595 \\ 525 \\ 417 \\ 413$	$205 \\ 159 \\ 155 \\ 180 \\ 157$	$ 178 \\ 157 \\ 147 \\ 136 \\ 136 $	$52 \\ 52 \\ 56 \\ 51 \\ 48$	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,100\\ 963\\ 883\\ 784\\ 754 \end{smallmatrix} }$	1,9551,7761,6021,3391,187	368 348 238 290 305	138 143 138 143 96	13,007 11,741 10,542 9,783 9,339	$15,468\\14,008\\12,520\\11,555\\10,927$	16, 568 14, 971 13, 403 12, 339 11, 681	$1,472 \\ 1,400 \\ 1,183 \\ 984 \\ 964$
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$ 490 \\ 520 \\ 480 \\ 450 \\ 415 $	159 154 137 158 192 209 193	$ \begin{array}{c c} 137 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 158 \\ 157 \\ 158 \\ 147 \\ 158 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 158 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 158 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 158 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 158 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 158 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 147 \\ 158 \\ 147 \\ 14$	49 55 61 70 79 75 75	740 846 865 866 878 857 840	$\begin{array}{c} 1,300\\ 1,487\\ 1,360\\ 1,317\\ 1,360\\ 1,572\\ 1,572\\ 1,572\end{array}$	285 243 271 198 271 251 227	97 97 97 97 97 97 97	9, 405 9, 333 9, 019 8, 579 8, 996 8, 271 9, 562	11, 087 11, 160 10, 747 10, 191 10, 724 10, 191 11, 458	$\begin{array}{c} 11,827\\ 12,006\\ 11,612\\ 11,057\\ 11,602\\ 11,048\\ 12,298 \end{array}$	$924 \\ 812 \\ 804 \\ 872 \\ 1,035 \\ 1,019 \\ 1,245$

TABLE	72Feed	consumed by	sheep	and go	ats: Total	quantity	expressed	in feed
		units, by p	rincipa	l kinds	of feed, 18	909-56	-	

¹ High-protein feeds grouped with other byproduct feeds, 1909-25.

		C	oncentrat	tes			Roug	ghage				
Year beginning Oct. 1	Corn	Other grains	High- pro- tein feeds ¹	Other byprod- uct feeds	Total	Hay	Stover and straw	Pas- ture	Total	All feed		
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 19,750 21,240 17,760 22,520 15,500 15,720	1,000 tons 6,034 6,770 5,874 7,498 7,097 6,218	1,000 tons	1,000 tons 1,010 1,220 1,320 1,070 1,350 1,360	1,000 tons 26,794 29,230 24,954 31,088 23,947 23,298	1,000 tons 13,000 11,080 10,032 13,152 12,160 12,400	1,000 tons 6,824 8,873 10,324 7,770 9,013 8,785	1,000 tons 16,460 15,260 18,585 17,705 18,562 20,717	1,000 tons 36, 284 35, 213 38, 941 38, 627 39, 735 41, 902	1,000 tons 63,078 64,443 63,895 69,715 63,682 65,200		
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	20, 600 15, 430 19, 750 16, 840 18, 310	7, 907 6, 954 7, 633 8, 216 6, 771		$\begin{array}{c} 1,200\\ 1,350\\ 1,350\\ 1,250\\ 1,250\\ 1,200 \end{array}$	29, 707 23, 734 28, 733 26, 306 26, 281	$\begin{array}{c} 13,872\\ 14,684\\ 12,920\\ 12,148\\ 13,360 \end{array}$	4, 480 7, 070 8, 751 9, 344 8, 050	18, 948 17, 739 17, 164 19, 360 18, 347	37, 300 39, 493 38, 835 40, 852 39, 757	$\begin{array}{c} 67,007\\ 63,227\\ 67,568\\ 67,158\\ 66,038 \end{array}$		
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	18,670 17,840 15,575 18,120 13,300	7, 519 6, 487 6, 641 6, 956 7, 439		$1, 150 \\ 1, 150 \\ 1, 150 \\ 1, 150 \\ 1, 150 \\ 1, 130$	27, 339 25, 477 23, 366 26, 226 21, 869	$\begin{array}{c} 12,800\\ 13,640\\ 13,804\\ 13,288\\ 13,112 \end{array}$	8, 190 7, 176 6, 650 6, 615 6, 055	17, 288 16, 480 16, 635 15, 326 14, 247	38, 278 37, 296 37, 089 35, 229 33, 414	$\begin{array}{c} 65, 617 \\ 62, 773 \\ 60, 455 \\ 61, 455 \\ 55, 283 \end{array}$		
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	$\begin{array}{c} 14,750\\ 13,428\\ 14,115\\ 13,133\\ 13,489 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,041 \\ 6,284 \\ 6,299 \\ 7,044 \\ 6,243 \end{array}$	38 25 25	${ \begin{smallmatrix} 1,030\\ 865\\ 635\\ 478\\ 414 \end{smallmatrix} }$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,821\\ 20,577\\ 21,087\\ 20,680\\ 20,171 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,140\\ 11,200\\ 13,158\\ 12,520\\ 11,360 \end{array}$	6, 650 7, 375 4, 255 4, 305 4, 795	$\begin{array}{c} 14,581\\ 14,861\\ 13,544\\ 12,937\\ 14,468 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 33, 371 \\ 33, 436 \\ 30, 957 \\ 29, 762 \\ 30, 623 \end{array}$	56, 192 54, 013 52, 044 50, 442 50, 794		
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	10, 863 11, 085 12, 325 10, 445 9, 150	6, 321 4, 784 4, 463 2, 020 1, 941	25 25 19 19 19	$324 \\ 124 \\ 132 \\ 132 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 128 \\ 124 \\ 124 \\ 124 \\ 124 \\ 124 \\ 124 \\ 132 \\ 128 \\ 124 \\ 132 \\ 128 $	$\begin{array}{c} 17,533\\ 16,018\\ 16,939\\ 12,616\\ 11,238 \end{array}$	9, 600 9, 059 9, 450 9, 021 7, 530	5,790 5,795 5,160 5,215 6,025	$\begin{array}{c} 13,822\\ 14,043\\ 12,550\\ 10,121\\ 12,905 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 29,212\\ 28,897\\ 27,160\\ 24,357\\ 26,460 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46,745\\ 44,915\\ 44,099\\ 36,973\\ 37,698 \end{array}$		
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	$\begin{array}{c} 12,215\\ 6,255\\ 9,190\\ 7,025\\ 6,950 \end{array}$	4, 112 2, 923 3, 691 3, 624 2, 906	19 25 25 25 25	$128 \\ 137 \\ 128 \\ 136 \\ 163$	$16,474 \\9,340 \\13,034 \\10,810 \\10,044$	9, 240 9, 060 8, 443 9, 526 9, 302	$\begin{array}{c} 4,170\\ 4,023\\ 4,090\\ 3,035\\ 2,790 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,998\\ 11,738\\ 12,689\\ 10,998\\ 11,467 \end{array}$	24, 408 24, 821 25, 222 23, 559 23, 559	$\begin{array}{c} 40,882\\ 34,161\\ 38,256\\ 34,369\\ 33,603 \end{array}$		
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$egin{array}{c} 6,212 \\ 6,425 \\ 6,630 \\ 6,555 \\ 6,020 \end{array}$	4, 000 3, 538 3, 689 3, 323 3, 025	38 38 38 38 38	$197 \\ 173 \\ 132 $	10, 447 10, 174 10, 489 10, 048 9, 215	9, 266 9, 540 9, 065 8, 260 7, 320	2, 530 2, 144 2, 217 2, 387 2, 728	$\begin{array}{c} 12,084\\ 11,911\\ 10,869\\ 10,267\\ 10,300 \end{array}$	23, 880 23, 595 22, 151 20, 914 20, 348	34, 327 33, 769 32, 640 30, 962 29, 563		
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	4, 870 5, 270 4, 425 3, 977 3, 661	3,525 2,219 1,705 1,526 1,263	$25 \\ 19 \\ 12 \\ 12 \\ 31$	$142 \\ 172 \\ 210 \\ 172 \\ 224$	8, 562 7, 680 6, 352 5, 687 5, 179	6, 830 5, 792 5, 071 4, 116 3, 284	2, 565 2, 650 2, 695 2, 919 3, 070	11, 912 11, 075 9, 948 9, 380 8, 507	$\begin{array}{c} 21,307\\ 19,517\\ 17,714\\ 16,415\\ 14,861 \end{array}$	29,869 27,197 24,066 22,102 20,040		
1950 1951 1952 1953 1953 1954 1955 1956	1,885	$1,372 \\ 1,182 \\ 965 \\ 938 \\ 889 \\ 889 \\ 889 \\ 709$	30 26 9	$\begin{array}{r} 227\\ 209\\ 187\\ 175\\ 166\\ 158\\ 145 \end{array}$	4, 519 3, 877 3, 491 2, 998 2, 580 2, 442 2, 209	3,092 2,920 2,384 2,096 1,892 1,896 1,692	$2,720 \\1,961 \\1,868 \\1,624 \\1,491 \\1,244 \\932$	7, 541 6, 266 5, 333 4, 576 4, 286 3, 628 3, 852	$13,353 \\ 11,147 \\ 9,585 \\ 8,296 \\ 7,669 \\ 6,768 \\ 6,476 \\ \end{cases}$	17, 872 15, 024 13, 076 11, 294 10, 249 9, 210 8, 685		

TABLE 73.—Feed consumed by horses and mules: Total quantity expressed in feed units, by principal kinds of feed, 1909-56

¹ High-protein feeds grouped with other byproduct feeds, 1909-26.

TABLE 74.—Feed consumed by hogs: Total quantity expressed in feed units, by principal kinds of feed, 1909-56

		Cor	ncentrates,	seeds and 1	milk			
Year beginning Oct. 1	Corn	Other grain	High- protein feeds ¹	Other by- products	Seeds and milk	Total	Pasture	All feed
1909 1910 1911 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 26, 500 30, 856 28, 806 31, 250 28, 369 31, 294	1,000 tons 3, 187 3, 272 3, 366 4, 404 3, 663 3, 706	1,000 tons	1,000 tons 3,482 3,658 4,095 4,550 4,375 4,550	1,000 tons 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300	1,000 tons 35, 469 40, 086 38, 567 42, 504 38, 707 41, 850	1,000 tons 1, 151 1, 172 1, 390 1, 335 1, 408 1, 608	1,000 tons 36, 620 41, 258 39, 957 43, 839 40, 115 43, 458
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	30, 640 27, 307 30, 913 28, 752 29, 008	4, 837 3, 616 4, 590 5, 006 4, 182		$\begin{array}{c} 4,900\\ 4,550\\ 4,550\\ 4,200\\ 3,850\end{array}$	2, 300 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300	42, 677 37, 773 42, 353 40, 258 39, 340	$1,575 \\1,356 \\1,381 \\1,605 \\1,474$	44, 252 39, 129 43, 734 41, 863 40, 814
1920 1921 1922 1923 1924	31, 790 34, 050 33, 860 32, 373 26, 921	$\begin{array}{r} 4.684\\ 4,106\\ 4.582\\ 5,168\\ 4,912 \end{array}$		3, 500 2, 800 4, 025 2, 800 3, 185	2, 300 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300 2, 300	42, 274 43, 256 44, 767 42, 641 37, 318	$1, 450 \\ 1, 531 \\ 1, 812 \\ 1, 675 \\ 1, 443$	43, 724 44, 787 46, 579 44, 316 38, 761
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	29, 374 29, 531 30, 929 28, 760 28, 753	$\begin{array}{c} 4,598\\ 4,910\\ 5,522\\ 7,055\\ 5,400 \end{array}$	2, 312 2, 166 2, 227 2, 073	3,500 1,061 1,128 999 980	2, 300 2, 998 2, 691 2, 746 2, 805	39, 772 40, 812 42, 436 41, 787 40, 011	$1, 489 \\1, 700 \\1, 670 \\1, 603 \\1, 421$	41, 261 42, 512 44, 106 43, 390 41, 432
1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934.	24, 833 29, 777 33, 720 29, 807 16, 965	7, 157 5, 702 5, 359 3, 589 4, 170	$\begin{array}{c} 2,057\\ 1,687\\ 1,697\\ 1,526\\ 1,870\end{array}$	$960 \\ 374 \\ 414 \\ 363 \\ 303$	2, 919 3, 115 3, 026 3, 054 2, 739	$\begin{array}{c} 37,926\\ 40,655\\ 44,216\\ 38,339\\ 26,047 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,420\\ 1,599\\ 1,507\\ 1,148\\ 1,025\end{array}$	39, 346 42, 254 45, 723 39, 487 27, 072
1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1938.	20, 984 20, 201 26, 121 27, 176 29, 981	5, 285 4, 720 6, 043 5, 808 5, 928	1, 979 2, 356 2, 455 2, 426 2, 936	$509 \\ 447 \\ 468 \\ 570 \\ 622$	2, 775 2, 684 2, 964 2, 745 2, 688	31, 532 30, 408 38, 051 38, 725 42, 155	1, 011 1, 177 1, 823 1, 974 2, 344	32, 543 31, 585 39, 874 40, 699 44, 499
1940	27, 729 32, 063 39, 732 37, 481 32, 665	7, 366 8, 536 14, 782 15, 117 9, 551	3, 337 3, 571 5, 375 4, 946 3, 890	486 493 587 568 494	2, 889 2, 617 2, 812 2, 662 2, 305	$\begin{array}{c} 41,807\\ 47,280\\ 63,288\\ 60,774\\ 48,905 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,368\\ 2,737\\ 3,118\\ 3,194\\ 2,550\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44,175\\ 50,017\\ 66,406\\ 63.968\\ 51,455\end{array}$
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	35, 705 33, 326 29, 969 30, 920 34, 865	$11,565 \\7,063 \\6,413 \\7,790 \\6,950$	3, 687 4, 476 4, 401 4, 829 5, 223	$517 \\ 775 \\ 601 \\ 529 \\ 515$	2,032 1,748 1,858 1,804 1,662	53, 506 47, 388 43, 242 45, 872 49, 215	2, 455 2, 385 2, 332 2, 534 2, 704	55, 961 49, 773 45, 574 48, 406 51, 919
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1954 1955 1956	$\begin{array}{c} 36, 165\\ 35, 968\\ 27, 251\\ 29, 400\\ 29, 546\\ 31, 399\\ 31, 346\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,792\\ 8,012\\ 7,278\\ 7,463\\ 8,545\\ 8,870\\ 8,494 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,166\\ 6,127\\ 5,554\\ 5,919\\ 5,563\\ 5,759\\ 6,128 \end{array}$	520 537 497 527 530 535 527	1, 580 1, 605 1, 558 1, 468 1, 370 1, 290 1, 282	$52, 223 \\ 52, 249 \\ 42, 138 \\ 44, 777 \\ 45, 554 \\ 47, 853 \\ 47, 777$	2, 800 2, 621 2, 191 2, 046 2, 361 2, 260 2, 562	$55,023 \\ 54,870 \\ 44,329 \\ 46,823 \\ 47,915 \\ 50,113 \\ 50,339$

¹ High-protein feeds grouped with other byproducts, 1909-25.

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TABLE 75.—Feed	consumed by poultry: Total quantity expressed in feed units, by	y
	principal kinds of feed, 1909-56	

		(Concentrat	es and mill	k			
Year beginning Oct. 1	Corn	Other grains	High- protein feed ¹	Other by- products	Skim milk	Total	Pasture	All feed
1909 1910 1911 1912 1912 1913 1914	1,000 tons 7, 130 7, 450 6, 840 6, 210 6, 880 6, 590	1,000 tons 2, 259 2, 347 2, 528 3, 245 2, 801 2, 789	1,000 tons	1,000 tons 1, 680 1, 764 1, 548 1, 476 1, 632 1, 716	1,000 tons 600 600 600 600 600 600	1,000 tons 11, 669 12, 161 11, 516 11, 531 11, 913 11, 695	1,000 tons 1,076 1,015 1,174 1,096 1,137 1,282	1,000 tons 12, 745 13, 176 12, 690 12, 627 13, 050 12, 977
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	6, 285 6, 665 7, 240 6, 690 6, 800	3, 577 2, 820 3, 285 3, 645 3, 199		$\begin{array}{c} 1,\ 590\\ 1,\ 680\\ 1,\ 860\\ 2,\ 040\\ 2,\ 160 \end{array}$	600 600 600 600 600	12, 052 11, 765 12, 985 12, 975 12, 819	$1, 143 \\ 1, 048 \\ 1, 041 \\ 1, 255 \\ 1, 197$	$13, 195 \\ 12, 813 \\ 14, 026 \\ 14, 230 \\ 14, 016$
1920	8, 175 8, 125 8, 010 8, 700 7, 150	3,670 3,325 3,481 4,115 4,330		2, 160 2, 280 2, 520 3, 000 3, 240	600 600 600 600 600	$\begin{array}{c} 14,605\\ 14,330\\ 14,611\\ 16,415\\ 15,320 \end{array}$	$1, 160 \\ 1, 209 \\ 1, 317 \\ 1, 304 \\ 1, 263$	15,765 15,539 15,928 17,719 16,583
1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	9, 310 10, 642 10, 712 9, 885 9, 735	4, 361 3, 758 4, 081 4, 397 5, 574	1, 038 1, 021 1, 135 1, 225	3, 360 2, 036 1, 972 2, 265 2, 251	600 680 620 670 700	17, 631 18, 154 18, 406 18, 352 19, 485	$\begin{array}{c} 1,353\\ 1,505\\ 1,431\\ 1,380\\ 1,042 \end{array}$	18, 984 19, 659 19, 837 19, 732 20, 527
1930 1931 1932 1933 1934	6, 689 9, 411 9, 970 8, 719 7, 573	6, 943 6, 232 5, 704 4, 270 3, 714	$\begin{array}{c} 1,090\\ 1,177\\ 1,280\\ 1,293\\ 1,232 \end{array}$	2, 080 1, 863 2, 093 2, 104 2, 169	710 760 760 720 690	17, 512 19, 443 19, 807 17, 106 15, 378	$980 \\ 1,037 \\ 968 \\ 751 \\ 921$	$\begin{array}{c} 18,492\\ 20,480\\ 20,775\\ 17,857\\ 16,299 \end{array}$
1935 1936 1937 1938 1939	9, 167 6, 870 7, 177 8, 170 8, 130	5,543 4,128 6,461 6,435 6,656	1, 717 1, 925 2, 109 2, 428 2, 397	2, 311 2, 484 2, 319 2, 500 2, 606	680 630 680 680 670	19, 418 16, 037 18, 746 20, 213 20, 459	871 925 742 718 740	20, 289 16, 962 19, 488 20, 931 21, 199
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	10, 713 11, 520 13, 096 13, 283 13, 570	6, 117 8, 636 11, 308 10, 817 10, 413	3,045 3,246 3,878 3,856 4,272	2, 918 2, 936 3, 132 3, 115 3, 485	$710 \\ 674 \\ 650 \\ 620 \\ 580$	23, 503 27, 012 32, 064 31, 691 32, 320	861 980 1, 057 988 1, 062	24, 364 27, 992 33, 121 32, 679 33, 382
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$12,697 \\ 12,581 \\ 9,260 \\ 12,926 \\ 15,397$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,280\\ 8,259\\ 9,985\\ 8,167\\ 8,003 \end{array}$	3, 764 3, 838 4, 228 5, 090 5, 599	3, 249 3, 858 3, 834 3, 681 3, 517	$540 \\ 540 \\ 480 \\ 500 \\ 178$	30, 530 29, 076 27, 787 30, 364 32, 694	900 861 767 852 817	31, 430 29, 937 28, 554 31, 216 33, 511
1950	$12,545 \\ 12,511 \\ 13,825 \\ 14,439 \\ 11,325 \\ 12,737 \\ 13,505$	9, 759 9, 330 7, 719 7, 884 9, 046 9, 325 8, 655	$\begin{array}{c} 6,252\\ 6,180\\ 6,472\\ 6,590\\ 6,261\\ 7,154\\ 7,432 \end{array}$	3, 513 3, 581 3, 403 3, 403 3, 461 3, 289 3, 307	$ 180 \\ 180 \\ 160 \\ 160 \\ 160 \\ 160 \\ 160 \\ 160 $	32, 249 31, 782 31, 599 32, 476 30, 253 32, 665 33, 059	805 746 695 683 662 634 712	$\begin{array}{c} 33,054\\ 32,528\\ 32,294\\ 33,159\\ 30,915\\ 33,299\\ 33,771 \end{array}$

¹ High-protein feeds grouped with other byproducts, 1909–25.

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Horses	and mules 2 years old and	over, per head	Feed mats 5, 590 5, 394 5, 389 5, 186 5, 215	5, 397 5, 041 5, 384 5, 324 5, 364	5, 418 5, 271 5, 174 5, 013	5, 228 5, 204 5, 205 5, 233 5, 453	5, 188 5, 151 5, 200 4, 451 4, 633	5, 227 4, 477 5, 211 4, 822 4, 796
	Hogs per 100 poinds	pro- duced	Feed units 660 665 660 719 642 639	646 597 590 590 600	625 563 551 551 551 551 551 551	565 552 542 542 542	504 512 544 511 511	542 494 528 512 506
	Turkeys raised	Per 100 pounds pro- duced	Feed units			804	780 802 776 690	724 651 706 729
	Turkey	Per head	Feed units			105	105 109 107 106 99	105 95 104 104
	Broilers pro- duced	Per 100 pounds pro- duced	Feed units				528 488	528 501 465 480 480
Poultry	Broile du	Per head	Feed units				15.1 14.0	15.1 13.9 14.5 13.9 13.9
Pot	Chickens raised ³	Per 100 pounds raised	Freed units 434 450 437 437 449 449 449	458 424 463 444	526 457 456 503 470	537 527 543 541 541	499 552 504 469	553 463 542 514 522
	Chic rais	Per head	Feed units 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	12 12 13 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	21 18 18 18 18	88228	19 21 19 18	28292
	Hens and pullets ³	Per 100 eggs	Freed units 56 55 57 57 56	57 59 61 61	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 63 6	57 66 54	62 59 59 59
	Hens	Per head Jan.1	Feed units 48 48 47 47 49 49	50 52 53 52 51 0 52 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	57 55 58 58 58	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	54 60 53 53	59 59 59
	Sheep and lambs	per head	Feed units 760 702 801 774 781 858	807 755 739 820 820	806 795 816 777 760	794 832 802 796 730	700 743 703 580 691	673 686 772 725 755
	Cattle and calves. ²	per 100 pounds pro- duced	<i>Feed</i> <i>units</i> 1, 093 1, 079 1, 149	$\substack{1,113\\1,048\\1,023\\1,120\\1,109}$	$\substack{1,\ 107\\1,\ 095\\1,\ 107\\1,\ 083\\1,\ 064 \end{cases}$	${}^{1,092}_{1,104}$	$877\\963\\826\\894$	837 877 918 918 950
Beef cattle	All beef	cattle, per head 1	Feed units 3, 487 3, 487 3, 687 3, 687 3, 531 3, 531 3, 531	3, 731 3, 499 3, 405 3, 767 3, 741	3, 708 3, 655 3, 748 3, 624 3, 496	3, 779 3, 905 3, 787 3, 787 3, 787 3, 786	$\begin{array}{c} 3,122\\ 3,180\\ 2,692\\ 3,100\\ 3,100\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.\ 950\\ 3,\ 428\\ 3,\ 351\\ 3,\ 394\end{array}$
Beef	Other beef	cattle, per head 1	Feed units			3, 119	$\begin{array}{c} 3,069\\ 3,105\\ 3,105\\ 3,091\\ 3,091 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2, 842\\ 3, 029\\ 3, 334\\ 3, 309\\ 3, 309 \end{array}$
	Grain- fattened	cattle, per head Jan. 1	Feed units			3, 691	3, 559 3, 875 3, 886 3, 886 3, 822 3, 216	3,889 3,204 4,158 4,145 4,027
	Other dairv	cattle, per head	Feed units 3, 233 3, 156 3, 402 3, 402 3, 402 3, 488	3, 425 3, 247 3, 255 3, 414 3, 395	3, 444 3, 453 3, 312 3, 378 3, 172	$\begin{array}{c} 3, 313\\ 3, 371\\ 3, 420\\ 3, 257\\ 2, 821\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,788\\ 2,931\\ 2,903\\ 2,410\\ 2,926 \end{array}$	2, 762 2, 858 3, 247 3, 167 3, 167
	Milk cows	Per 100 pounds of milk	Feed units 120 124 117 122	127 121 127 130 130	125 123 119 118 109	107 104 105 104 95	95 101 97 107	99 104 107 104
Dairy cattle	Milk	Per head	Feed units 4, 198 4, 043 4, 133 4, 267 4, 265	4, 215 4, 184 4, 344 4, 436 4, 550	4. 708 4, 534 4, 465 4, 465 4, 349	$\begin{array}{c} 4,\ 440\\ 4,\ 419\\ 4,\ 534\\ 4,\ 542\\ 4,\ 103\end{array}$	4, 080 4, 229 3, 689 4, 149	3, 990 4, 333 4, 584 4, 498 4, 643
Daf		Year beginning Oct. 1	1919. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1913.	1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	1920 1921 1922 1923 1923	1925 1926 1927 1928 1929	1930 1931 1932 1932 1933	1935 1936 1937 1937 1938

5, 030	5,091	5,058	5, 038	5,070	1 400	0, 492	5,465	5, 273	5, 295	5, 236		5, 152	4,951	4,911	4, 787	4.830	4 754	100 4	4, 905		tion of
523	516	551	542	547	200	ZRO	544	495	520	524		522	533	477	538	494	514	1001	030	-	the second se
723	723	666	668	650	100	034	630	625	605	592		561	556	548	545	542	560		569	-	and the factor of the factor
114	116	107	111	112	011	113	113	115	114	109		100	94	92	93	06	03	200	95		1 4
489	466	482	467	448	047	404	448	434	410	382		374	366	358	351	339	317	1010	312		
14.3	13.8	14.1	13.5	13.6	0.01	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.5	11.8		11.5	11.2	11.0	10.8	10.4	0.01	10.4	9.8		;
561	553	563	581	582	00.4	202	582	576	581	621		600	598	579	601	563	670	010	546		
23	23	24	25	25		25	26	26	26	28		27	27	27	27	96	10	17	26		
61	63	65	64	62		99	09	61	60	64		00	09	59	289	22	2 1	00	58		
99	69	72	12	73	1	- 26	78	62	8	88		88	87	06	60	00	88	76	- 95		
804	826	786	779	819		782	798	781	797	783		780	751	744	664	751	101	10/	798		
1,010	1,017	1 015	1 0.01	1,014		994	696	936	994	943		955	980	000	679	000	0000	280	963		-
3. 597	3,607	3 475	3,480	3, 593		3. 558	3, 560	3 452	3 643	3, 637		3 670	3,633	3 417	3 260	9,400	0, 402	3, 300	3, 726		-
3.483	3 473	2, 228	2,220	3, 456		3. 336	3, 348	3 977	3 370	3, 398	200 60	3 400	3,370	2,107	9 116	0,1107	0, 10/	3, 067	3,446		-
4.408 1	4 613	1, 562	1,003	4, 782		5.579	5 398	5 108	212 212	5, 654		5 007	6, 120	201	0,001	0, 100 0, 100	0,003	6.070	6 201		-
3. 254	012 0	0,016	0, 110	3, 542		3.446	3 528	2285	3, 474	3,645	010 60	2 267	100 0	101 6	0,034	o, 203	3, 080	3.726	3 086	000 6	-
105	110	711	110	120		114	114	112	CTT I	1001	- ANT	100	611	101	101	100	106	104	105	ONT	-
4 685 1	1,000	0.040	4, 9/4	⁴ , ⁹²³ 5, 192		5 064	5 903	0, 200	0,100	0, 341 5, 336	0000 50	c 900	0,032	100 %	0,401	0,401	5, 533	5 572	5, 701	101 60	-
1040	OLAT	T+AT	1942	1943		1045			1940	1040	19489R1A		1900	TORT	TA05	1953	1954	1055	1052	norAT	

In Number of grain-fattened cattle not available papore layer. reced construct of y au grain-fattened cattle divided by the number on feed January 1. The total number fattened in the year layes increasing relative to the number on feed January 1 and is now about 70 percent larger than the number on feed January 1.

cattle and calves. It includes the growth on dairy helfers and calves as well as all bef cattle. bef cattle. 3 This should not be used as a measure of efficiency of feeding, as much feed was sal-vaged from waste feed in the early years. See page 45.

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TABLE 77.—Feed per unit of livestock production, excluding horses and mules and city livestock, 1910-56

		Feed units	consumed		Index nur	mbers (194	7-49=100)
Year beginning Oct. 1	Concen- trates	Har- vested roughage	Pasture	Total	Feed	Live- stock produc- tion ¹	Feed per unit of produc- tion
1910. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914.	Million tons 69. 7 65. 4 72. 8 65. 2 68. 3	Million tons 29. 6 27. 7 29. 2 29. 9 32. 2	Million tons 74. 4 85. 8 80. 4 86. 0 100. 5	Million tons 173. 7 178. 9 182. 4 181. 1 201. 0	69 71 72 72 80	63 62 65 69	110 115 116 111 116
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919	74. 9 66. 2 75. 1 71. 9 71. 9	34.8 36.5 37.0 36.5 37.3	$96.\ 4 \\ 95.\ 2 \\ 95.\ 1 \\ 107.\ 4 \\ 102.\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c} 206.\ 1\\ 197.\ 9\\ 207.\ 2\\ 215.\ 8\\ 211.\ 4 \end{array}$	82 79 82 86 84	71 72 75 74 73	115 110 109 116 115
1920	78. 3 78. 5 79. 8 80. 9 72. 1	$\begin{array}{c} 36.\ 4\\ 36.\ 9\\ 36.\ 7\\ 36.\ 4\\ 35.\ 7\end{array}$	96. 6 95. 0 94. 5 90. 2 82. 2	$\begin{array}{c} 211.\ 3\\ 210.\ 4\\ 211.\ 0\\ 207.\ 5\\ 190.\ 0 \end{array}$	84 84 82 75	73 76 78 78 75	115 111 108 105 100
1925 1926 1927 1928 1928	80, 4 80, 2 83, 1 83, 4 82, 5	34. 5 31. 4 34. 0 34. 1 34. 5	$\begin{array}{c} 82.5 \\ 86.5 \\ 81.7 \\ 83.1 \\ 71.2 \end{array}$	$197. \ 4 \\ 198. \ 1 \\ 198. \ 8 \\ 200. \ 6 \\ 188. \ 2 \\$	78 79 79 80 75	76 77 79 80 79	103 103 100 100 95
1930	76. 3 86. 3 91. 6 78. 7 60. 2	34. 1 35. 3 37. 9 39. 0 35. 6	75.881.878.468.286.4	$186. 2 \\ 203. 4 \\ 207. 9 \\ 185. 9 \\ 182. 2$	74 81 83 74 72	82 82 84 82 76	90 99 99 90 95
1935	75. 7 66. 3 82. 5 86. 7 90. 8	38. 1 37. 4 36. 7 40. 4 40. 7	$69.\ 7$ 79. 3 86. 3 77. 1 85. 5	$183.5 \\183.0 \\205.5 \\204.2 \\217.0$	73 73 82 81 86	78 79 82 85 89	94 92 100 95 97
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	$96.\ 6\\107.\ 4\\131.\ 2\\129.\ 0\\118.\ 1$	42. 3 45. 4 48. 2 49. 5 49. 6	93. 8 105. 6 104. 6 106. 9 113. 4	$\begin{array}{c} 232.\ 7\\ 258.\ 4\\ 284.\ 0\\ 285.\ 4\\ 281.\ 1\end{array}$	$92 \\ 103 \\ 113 \\ 113 \\ 112$	92 101 108 108 105	100 102 105 105 107
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	$121. 0 \\111. 9 \\102. 6 \\112. 0 \\118. 3$	$48.1 \\ 48.5 \\ 47.1 \\ 46.7 \\ 47.1 \\ 1$	$101.8 \\ 100.1 \\ 93.2 \\ 93.4 \\ 94.8$	$\begin{array}{c} 270.\ 9\\ 260.\ 5\\ 242.\ 9\\ 252.\ 1\\ 260.\ 2\end{array}$	$108 \\ 103 \\ 96 \\ 100 \\ 103$	$103 \\ 101 \\ 98 \\ 99 \\ 104$	105 102 98 101 99
1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956	$122.5 \\ 125.5 \\ 114.3 \\ 117.6 \\ 117.2 \\ 123.9 \\ 125.1$	51.554.956.658.058.959.658.8	$100.5 \\ 101.9 \\ 104.0 \\ 103.0 \\ 108.0 \\ 102.4 \\ 116.4$	$\begin{array}{c} 274.5\\ 282.3\\ 274.9\\ 278.6\\ 284.1\\ 285.9\\ 300.3 \end{array}$	109 112 109 111 113 114 119	109 110 113 115 119 120 119	100 102 96 96 95 95 95

¹ Production of livestock and livestock products, horses and mules excluded. Computed by weighting production of each kind of product by feed used including pasture.



